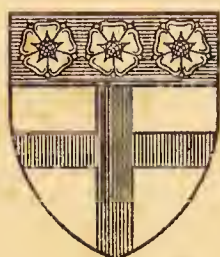


11

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE  
COUNTY COUNCIL

1968



**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health**

and

**Principal School Medical Officer**

FOR THE YEAR

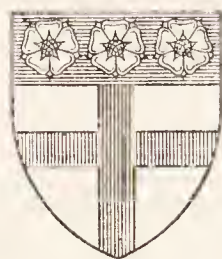
**1968**



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NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE  
COUNTY COUNCIL



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

and

Principal School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1968

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## INTRODUCTION

*To the Members of the County Council of the North Riding of Yorkshire.*

Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Reports as County Medical Officer of Health and as Principal School Medical Officer for the year 1968.

For the first time the two Reports are combined in one volume. The document therefore gives a more complete and coherent picture of the work of the County Health Department, so many functions of which cannot properly be ascribed exclusively to one service or the other.

Many of the figures in the text cannot usefully be compared with those of 1967 and previous years because of boundary changes made during the year under review. Nevertheless, the Reports show that the state of health in the Riding is encouraging and that services have expanded within the limits imposed by finance.

I should like to thank the Chairmen and Members of the Health, Social Services and Education Committees and of the County Council for their continued support and co-operation. I wish also to thank my colleagues in other departments and the staff of this department in County Hall and all over the Riding for their assistance.

I remain,

Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. T. A. GEORGE,

County Medical Officer.  
and Principal School Medical Officer.

## NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND  
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

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## STAFF OF COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

## Medical

- \* County Medical Officer of Health and  
Principal School Medical Officer . . . J. T. A. George, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
- \* Deputy County Medical Officer of Health  
and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer A. W. McIntosh, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
- \* Chief Assistant Medical Officer of Health  
and Chief Assistant School Medical Officer . . J. M. Dunlop, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.,  
D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H., D.P.A.

## DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH—see table on page 4

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Medical Officer of Health and Divisional School<br>Medical Officer                                    | } Scarborough Divisional Executive |
| †* W. G. Evans, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.   |                                    |
| School Medical Officers   |                                    |
| * Elizabeth R. Cameron, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.<br>Elizabeth D. Ellison, B.A., M.B., Ch.B.<br>(part-time) |                                    |
| * C. P. Allen, F.R.C.S., M.B., Ch.M., D.T.M., D.P.H. (Transferred to Teesside 1-4-1968)               |                                    |
| * T. P. Binns, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.   |                                    |
| * Kathleen S. Bird, M.B., B.S. (Transferred to Teesside 1-4-1968)                                     |                                    |
| Joy M. Gardner, M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G.  |                                    |
| * J. A. Gowans, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.  |                                    |
| * Noel Hay, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.   |                                    |
| Barbara Richardson, M.B., Ch.B. (part-time)   |                                    |
| * Mavis B. Taylor, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.   |                                    |
| †* P. S. R. Burrell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  |                                    |
| †* W. R. M. Couper, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.   |                                    |
| †* H. Diggles, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.   |                                    |
| †* A. Elsworth, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Transferred to Teesside 1-4-1968)                                 |                                    |
| †* H. Gray, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.   |                                    |
| †* H. R. Morrison, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  |                                    |
| †* P. F. A. Pereira, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Transferred to Teesside 1-4-1968)                            |                                    |
| †* T. M. B. Rohan, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.  |                                    |
| †* B. Schroeder, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  |                                    |

\* Approved by the Department of Education and Science for the ascertainment of educationally sub-normal children.

† Area Medical Officers.

## Specialist Officers

Psychiatrist L. W. Robinson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M. (part-time)

Anaesthetists (Dental services)

R. D. Bell, M.B., Ch.B.

R. M. Mackenzie, M.B., B.S. (part-time)

In addition the Regional Hospital Boards at Newcastle and Leeds provide the part-time services of ophthalmic surgeons, orthopaedic surgeons, and aural surgeons, and in the case of the Leeds Board one part-time psychiatrist without charge to the Authority.

**Dental**

Chief Dental Officer and Principal School Dental Officer

Miss A. Potts, L.D.S., D.Orth. (Commenced 1-5-1968)

School Dental Officers

I. F. Ash, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.

D. Bewes-Atkinson, L.D.S. (part-time)

Mrs. D. Carter, L.D.S. (part-time) (Transferred to Teesside 1-4-1968)

H. R. Carter, B.D.S. (Transferred to Teesside 1-4-1968)

W. N. Chalk, B.D.S. (Commenced 21-10-1968)

A. D. Clark, L.D.S.

G. Fleming, L.D.S. (part-time)

H. C. Morgan, L.D.S. (part-time)

B. Myers, L.D.S. (part-time)

Miss R. C. Nesbitt, L.D.S., B.D.S.

F. Preston, L.D.S., B.Ch.D.

Mrs. M. Waldie, B.D.S. (Resigned 29-2-1968)

D. H. Steward, B.D.S.

Mrs. D. H. Steward, B.D.S. (part-time)

Mrs. S. R. Seaman, L.D.S., B.D.S.

Miss J. H. Suttie, L.D.S. (Retired 31-8-1968)

Mrs. G. Wigin, L.D.S. (part-time) (Transferred to Teesside 1-4-1968)

Dental Auxiliaries

Miss J. M. Jenkinson (Resigned 31-3-1968)

Mrs. D. Matthews (Transferred to Teesside 1-4-1968)

Dental Technicians

R. G. Hansom, Dental Technician-in-Charge

B. Crooks, Dental Technician (Resigned 14-7-1968)

D. Jones, Dental Technician (Commenced 18-11-1968)

F. C. Straw, Dental Technician

S. Williamson, Apprentice Dental Technician

Dental Attendants 11 full-time, 4 part-time.

**Nursing**

Superintendent Nursing Officer

Miss S. Nicholls, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Area Nursing Officers

Miss K. A. Dawson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss J. Scott, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.Cert. (Resigned 31-3-1968)

Miss M. E. R. Curtis, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.Cert. (Commenced 2-12-1968)

School Nurses

Health Visitor/School Nurses	..	..	30
------------------------------	----	----	----

Health Visitor/School Nurses (part-time)	..	..	6
--	----	----	---

School Nurses	..	..	1
---------------	----	----	---

A school nursing service equivalent to that of a further 3 full-time nurses is given by district nurses or combined-duty nurses in the rural areas.

Othopaedic Nurses

Mrs. C. Marchal, S.R.N.

Miss B. D. Rowell, S.R.N., S.C.M., Orthop. Certif.

Audiometric Nurse

Mrs. H. Walker, S.R.N.

**Environmental Health Service (including Food and Drugs Inspection)**

Chief County Health Inspector

G. D. Aspin, C.S.I.B., A.F.S.(E)

County Health Inspectors

D. Nurse, M.R.S.I.

R. Wharin, M.S.I.A.

A. Firth, M.R.S.H.



**Child Guidance****Educational Psychologists**

Miss E. M. Milbanke, M.A.

D. D. Woodward, B.A.

A. G. Davey, B.A. (part-time commenced 19-9-1968)

**Psychiatric Social Workers**

F. N. Rigg, A.A.P.S.W., R.M.N.

Miss A. E. Hey, A.A.P.S.W.

Mrs. H. D. Trees, A.I.M.S.W. (part-time) (Transferred to Teesside 1-4-1968)

Mrs. E. M. V. Morton, Soc.Sc.Cert. (part-time—resigned 31-10-1968)

**Speech Therapy****Senior Speech Therapist**

Miss E. M. Taylor, L.C.S.T.

**Speech Therapists**

Mrs. M. V. Garrett, L.C.S.T. (Part-time—commenced 24-2-1968 : resigned 30-11-1968)

Mrs. A. I. Hankey, L.C.S.T. (Part-time)

Miss C. A. Lee, L.C.S.T.

Mrs. W. J. Speed, L.C.S.T. (Resigned 30-9-1968)

Mrs. E. Varga, L.C.S.T. (Part-time—commenced 1-5-1968)

**County Ambulance Service**

County Ambulance Officer .. .. E. J. Draper

Deputy County Ambulance Officer .. A. Oldfield

**Health Education Service**

Health Education Officer .. .. W. O. Langmaid

Health Education Technician .. A. Henderson

**Home Help Service**Supervisors of Home Helps .. .. Miss H. Huggins  
Miss J. Darrah (appointed 22-4-1968)**Administrative Staff**

Chief Clerk .. .. H. A. Roebuck, D.P.A.

Senior Clerk .. .. B. M. Mathison

Senior Mental Welfare Officer .. .. R. P. Hendry, A.C.C.S., A.I.S.W.

Senior Sectional Clerks .. .. J. G. Easby

G. C. Robinson

C. Rutherford

F. W. Rutter

Mrs. M. Wetherill, D.P.A.

J. N. Willoughby



## PART A—GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

County Districts	Area Medical Officer	Medical Officer of Health for Sanitary Services
Saltburn & Marske U.D. .. Stokesley R.D.	P. S. R. Burrell, Area Health Office, Clinic Flat, Hall Close, Marske-by-the-Sea.	P. S. R. Burrell.
Guisborough U.D. .. Loftus U.D. Skelton & Brotton U.D.	T. M. B. Rohan, Area Health Office, Park Lane, Guisborough.	T. M. B. Rohan.
Whitby U.D. .. Whitby R.D.	B. Schroeder, Area Health Office, Grape Lane, Whitby.	B. Schroeder.
Malton U.D. .. Malton R.D. Pickering U.D. Pickering R.D. Helmsley R.D. Kirkbymoorside R.D.	W. R. M. Couper, Area Health Office, Train Lane, Pickering.	W. R. M. Couper.
Easingwold R.D. .. Flaxton R.D. Wath R.D. Thirsk R.D.	H. Gray, Area Health Office, Manor Road, Easingwold.	H. Gray.
Northallerton U.D. .. Northallerton R.D. Aysgarth R.D. Leyburn R.D. Masham R.D. Bedale R.D.	H. Diggles, Area Health Office, Leyburn.	H. Diggles.
Richmond Borough .. Richmond R.D. Croft R.D. Startforth R.D. Reeth R.D.	H. R. Morrison, Area Health Office, Quakers Lane, Richmond.	H. R. Morrison.
Scarborough Borough .. Scalby U.D. Scarborough R.D.	W. G. Evans, Area Health Office, King Street, Scarborough.	W. G. Evans; (also Divi- sional School Medical Officer). Elizabeth R. Cameron, Deputy M.O.H., Borough of Scarborough.

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	1,333,350
Population (estimated to mid-year 1968)						
Urban Districts 139,120	}					
Rural Districts 184,850		..	..	..	..	323,970
Rateable Value (1st April 1968)	..	..	..	..	..	£9,912,802
Estimated product of a penny rate (1st April, 1968)				..	..	£41,615

## Area

The North Riding of Yorkshire is the third county in order of size in England, its acreage being 1,333,350. The North Riding includes the southern half of Tees-Dale ; all Swaledale, Wensleydale and Coverdale, the Cleveland Hills and North Yorkshire Moors ; the Hambleton and Howardian Hills ; the Vales of Mowbray, Pickering and much of the Vale of York ; and a considerable stretch of rocky Yorkshire coastline.

## Population

The populations as estimated by the Registrar General at mid-year 1967 and mid-year 1968 is set out in the table below ; the actual populations for the years 1931, 1951 and 1961 are shown but are not comparable due to boundary changes.

		Urban population	Rural population	Total
1931	..	182,279	148,822	331,101
1951	..	205,241	172,968	378,209
1961	..	220,191	176,516	396,707
1967	..	236,460	199,050	435,510
1968	..	139,120	184,850	323,970

## Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year

				M	F	Total
Live Births	{ Legitimate	..	..	2,444	2,434	4,878
	{ Illegitimate	..	..	166	183	349
Stillbirths	..	..	..	39	28	67
Deaths	..	..	..	1,934	2,010	3,944

## Principal Vital Statistics relating to Births and Deaths

Total live births registered	..	..	..	..	5,227
Live birth rate per 1,000 population—crude	..	..	..	..	15.9
Live birth rate per 1,000 population—adjusted	..	..	..	..	16.7
Proportion (per cent) of illegitimate live births to total live births	..	..	..	..	6.7%
Total stillbirths registered	..	..	..	..	67
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	..	..	..	..	12.7
Total live births and stillbirths	..	..	..	..	5,294
Total infant deaths (under one year) registered	..	..	..	..	80
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	15.3
Mortality rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	..	..	14.1
Mortality rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	..	..	31.5
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	11.3
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	9.2
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	..	..	..	..	21.7
Total maternal deaths (including abortion)	..	..	..	..	Nil.
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	..	..	..	..	Nil.
Death rate per 1,000 population—crude	..	..	..	..	12.0
Death rate per 1,000 population—adjusted	..	..	..	..	10.8

## Infant Mortality

There was a marked decline in the infant mortality rate to 15·3 (the lowest ever recorded) against a figure of 18·9 in 1967. This figure compares favourably with the rate of 18·3 for England and Wales.

## Live Births and Birth Rates

During the year ended 31st December, 1968, the live births registered in and belonging to the Riding numbered 5,227. The birth rate (adjusted) for the Riding as a whole was 16·7 (per 1,000 estimated population) as compared with 16·9 for England and Wales.

Particulars of the rates in the several sanitary districts of the Riding are shown in Table 1 of the statistical tables appended to this report.

## Illegitimacy

Particulars of the illegitimate live births registered during 1968 and assigned to the Riding are given below with comparable figures for each of the preceding four years :—

Year		No. of illegitimate live births	Increase or decrease on previous year	Rate per 1,000 live births
1964	..	430	+ 49	54·96
1965	..	492	+ 62	61·96
1966	..	495	+ 3	61·77
1967	..	601	+ 106	76·75
1968	..	349	Not comparable	66·77

## Stillbirths

The following table gives the particulars regarding stillbirths for the years 1964 to 1968—

Year		Number of stillbirths	Increase or decrease on previous year	Rate per 1,000 total births
1964	..	135	+ 3	16·96
1965	..	131	— 4	16·23
1966	..	109	— 22	13·42
1967	..	124	+ 15	15·59
1968	..	67	Not comparable	12·66

## Deaths and Death Rate

The death rate for the year was 12·0 per 1,000 of population as compared with a rate of 11·3 in 1967. After adjustment by the Area Comparability Factor (·90) the death rate (10·8) compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales (11·9). In terms of urban and rural districts the adjusted death rate for the five years ended 31st December, 1968, were as follows :—

			1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
North Riding :—			—	—	—	—	—
Urban Districts	..	..	12·5	12·2	12·6	11·8	11·5
Rural Districts	..	..	11·1	10·3	11·2	10·4	10·4
Administrative County	..	..	11·9	11·4	11·9	11·3	10·8
England and Wales	..	..	11·3	11·5	11·7	11·2	11·9

The particulars of the number of deaths and the rates in the several sanitary districts are tabulated at the end of this report.



## Mortality at Different Ages from Various Causes

The details supplied by the Registrar General are shown in Table 3 at the end of this report.

The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance during 1968 were as follows :—

	1968	Percentage of total Deaths
Heart disease .. .. .	1,455	36.89%
Cancer (all sites) .. .. .	700	17.75%
Vascular lesions of the nervous system ..	686	17.39%
Respiratory disease (non-tuberculous) ..	438	11.10%
Other circulatory disease .. .. .	145	3.68%
Accidents (excluding motor vehicles) ..	74	1.88%
Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	49	1.24%

The position in the various sanitary districts is set out fully in Tables 4 and 5.

## Heart Diseases

The deaths classified as heart disease are shown in the following Table, with death rates per 1,000 of the estimated population, for the five years ended 31st December, 1968.

Year	Coronary Disease and Angina		Hypertension with Heart Disease		Other Heart Disease		Total all forms	
	No. of deaths	Death rate	No. of deaths	Death rate	No. of deaths	Death rate	No. of deaths	Death rate
1964..	1,040	2.48	56	.13	625	1.49	1,721	4.10
1965..	1,129	2.66	56	.13	616	1.45	1,801	4.25
1966..	1,127	2.63	41	.10	665	1.55	1,833	4.28
1967..	1,204	2.76	47	.11	554	1.27	1,805	4.14
1968..	1,150	3.49	38	.12	267	.81	1,455	4.42

Distribution by age group and sex of the deaths classified to “coronary disease, angina (ischaemic heart disease)” for the last ten years are given below :....

Year	Under 45			45—64			65—74			75+		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1959 ..	11	1	12	165	45	210	175	109	284	162	125	287
1960 ..	15	3	18	191	64	255	173	111	284	152	144	296
1961 ..	16	5	21	175	58	233	187	138	325	169	174	343
1962 ..	14	3	17	183	56	239	195	124	319	200	170	370
1963 ..	17	1	18	215	50	265	201	143	344	182	176	358
1964 ..	21	—	21	229	51	280	200	140	340	192	207	399
1965 ..	22	2	24	248	62	310	216	144	360	190	245	435
1966 ..	17	2	19	243	62	305	214	141	355	195	253	448
1967 ..	22	3	25	258	72	330	226	172	398	209	242	451
1968 ..	14	4	18	168	64	232	184	139	323	238	339	577



## Malignant Diseases

The following tabular statement shows the deaths from cancer for the last ten years :

Year	Total Number of Deaths			Death rate per 1,000 population			
	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	County	England & Wales
1959	.. 426	313	739	2.02	1.74	1.89	2.14
1960	.. 488	294	782	2.27	1.60	1.96	2.15
1961	.. 490	306	796	2.24	1.69	1.99	2.16
1962	.. 487	304	791	2.19	1.64	1.94	2.18
1963	.. 488	349	837	2.16	1.86	2.03	2.18
1964	.. 532	341	873	2.33	1.78	2.08	2.21
1965	.. 507	366	873	2.19	1.90	2.06	2.23
1966	.. 535	385	920	2.30	1.97	2.15	2.25
1967	.. 539	329	868	2.28	1.65	1.99	2.27
1968	.. 334	366	700	2.39	1.93	2.13	2.32

## Infant Deaths

The following Table shows the Infant mortality rates for the last ten years :—

Year	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County	England & Wales
1959	.. 27.9	20.3	24.6	22.0
1960	.. 22.2	21.7	22.0	21.7
1961	.. 19.7	22.5	20.9	21.4
1962	.. 22.7	15.6	19.5	21.6
1963	.. 23.8	19.3	21.8	20.9
1964	.. 19.2	18.3	18.8	20.0
1965	.. 19.7	17.8	18.9	19.0
1966	.. 18.5	15.2	17.1	19.0
1967	.. 20.7	16.5	18.9	18.3
1968	.. 15.6	15.1	15.3	18.3

The main causes of deaths among children under one year of age were as follows :—

Prematurity	..	..	..	..	25
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..	18
Birth Injury, difficult labour etc.	..	..	..	..	17
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	13

## PART B—NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

### SECTION 21—HEALTH CENTRES

Work commenced on the proposed health centre at Stokesley in June, 1968. The Centre is scheduled for completion in 1969 and is the first of seventeen such centres in the Committee's Building Programme. In addition to a fully equipped dental suite, a health education room and a suite for child health clinics, family planning, chiropody and other services, the Health Centre will contain accommodation for a group of three medical practitioners. Each doctor will have a suite consisting of consulting and examination rooms and the use of office, waiting, treatment and common rooms. The nursing staff based at the Centre will be "attached" to the doctors' practice and the office staff will be shared. There will be a spacious covered pram shelter and a children's playroom and part of the front of the building will be devoted to a new office for the Department of Employment and Productivity. It is also proposed to erect a nurse's bungalow behind the Centre,

**SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN**

Child Health clinics were held in 1968 at 79 centres in the Riding. Ante-natal patients were also examined at 23 of these centres. The total number of attendances at infant welfare centres in 1968 was 86,903. The average annual attendance per centre was 984. In 1968 new purpose-built premises were opened at Worsall Road Yarm and Shute Road, Catterick Camp.

The following tables give details of the clinics held, the persons attending and the attendances for the year 1968.

Area (1)	Number of centres provided at end of year (2)	Number of Child Health sessions held during the year (3)	Number of chil- dren who first attended a centre during the year, and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age (4)	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in :			Total Number of children who attended during the year (8)	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were :			Total Attend- ances during the year (12)	Number of children referred elsewhere for special treatment or advice (13)	Number of children on "at risk" register at end of year (14)
				1968 (5)	1967 (6)	1966- 63 (7)		Under 1 year (9)	1 but under 2 (10)	2 but under 5 (11)			
1/3	7	216	751	566	593	869	2,028	7,236	1,908	2,025	11,169	15	21
4	7	303	538	487	574	712	1,773	7,976	2,085	2,404	12,465	—	67
5	5	115	222	184	177	163	524	1,937	529	543	3,009	3	42
6	9	127	226	189	177	348	714	1,490	611	992	3,093	5	6
7	23	590	1,153	874	1,022	1,482	3,378	11,995	3,022	2,580	17,597	110	561
8	10	220	596	389	481	776	1,646	4,010	1,323	1,202	6,535	17	49
9	11	274	872	682	767	800	2,249	8,999	2,305	1,626	12,930	15	66
10	7	365	770	634	539	308	1,481	7,997	1,185	1,741	10,923	39	105
Total ..	79	2,210	5,128	4,005	4,330	5,458	13,793	51,640	12,968	13,113	77,721	204	917

In addition North Riding children in 1968 attended centres established by local authorities in adjacent areas as follows :—

	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in :			Total Number of children who attended during the year (4)	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendances were :			Total Attend- ances during the year (8)
	1968 (1)	1967 (2)	1966 —63 (3)		Under 1 year (5)	1 but under 2 (6)	2 but under 5 (7)	
Boroughbridge ..	4	7	12	23	102	69	105	286
Darlington ..	6	11	7	24	12	31	13	56
Middleton-in-Teesdale ..	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
York ..	10	5	10	25	54	16	12	82



### Ante-Natal Clinics

23 ante-natal clinics were held on premises owned or rented by the County Council, either separately or in conjunction with child health sessions. Such clinics are staffed by medical officers with special experience in this type of work. The number of women attending at ante-natal clinics was 1,138 in 1968.

### Mothercraft, Training and Relaxation Classes

During 1968 408 women made 2,239 attendances at classes to receive instruction in mothercraft and for supervision in relaxation exercises before confinement. Some 363 of these expectant mothers had been booked for hospital delivery.

### Maternity Outfits

Maternity outfits containing sterilised dressings, etc., are provided through clinics and midwives for all women who intend to have a domiciliary confinement.

### Post-Natal Clinics

The disappointing response to the offer of post-natal examination continued in 1968. The following table gives the number of clinics sessions, women attending and total attendances for ante- and post-natal purposes in the quinquennium 1964 to 1968 :—

Item	1964		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Clinics ..	30	3	30	2	26	2	26	2	23	2
Sessions ..	988	19	1,042	3	588	2	766	6	411	2
Women attending ..	1,982	19	1,990	3	2,088	0	2,745	6	1,138	2
Total attendances	4,129	19	3,807	3	3,986	0	5,375	16	1,423	2

### Transport in Rural Areas

In many rural areas special transport is hired to convey mothers and young children to clinics established in nearby townships. In 1968, 27 clinics were provided with this additional service at an approximate cost of £808. Sessions are held weekly, fortnightly or monthly depending upon the need and the availability of staff and premises.

### Mobile Child Health and Ante-Natal Unit

Many of the rural villages and outlying hamlets in the North Riding within a radius of 25 miles of New Earswick are provided with a good service by means of a mobile clinic ; this unit is drawn by a Land Rover. The unit is staffed by a woman medical officer, a qualified health visitor and a driver/clerk. Waiting rooms are hired in villages for use in conjunction with this clinic. The Land Rover is also used for the purpose of transporting mothers and young children from hamlets and outlying dwellings to and from the unit. The attendances are set out in the following table :—

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Villages visited ..	15	15	15	15	15
Sessions held during year	301	329	332	330	341
Expectant Mothers, Nursing Mothers and/or children using the service ..	1,994	2,776	1,989	1,886	2,324
Total number of attendances ..	9,080	9,899	9,073	9,154	9,798



## Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Babies

Grants were made to the following moral welfare associations who gave, through their paid and voluntary workers, valuable help and advice to expectant and nursing unmarried mothers :—York Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare (York and North Riding Branch) ; The Four Deaneries Moral Welfare Association ; Ripon Diocesan Council for Family Welfare and Cleveland Family Welfare Council.

In 1968, fourteen unmarried mothers were admitted to Heworth Moor House, York, and another forty patients went to mother and baby homes at Gateshead, Darlington, Manchester, Hull, Leeds, Bramley, Wrexham, Newcastle and Sunderland.

The social workers employed by the diocesan associations continued to provide an excellent service in this field.

## Orthopaedic Defects in Children (pre-school age group)

Orthopaedic clinics, attended by an orthopaedic surgeon or orthopaedic registrar were held in premises provided by the County Council at Guisborough, Loftus, Whitby, Malton, Northallerton, Richmond, Saltburn, Scarborough and Pickering ; clinics were also held at the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirkbymoorside, and by arrangement with the York City Council, in the York School Clinic.

During 1968 some 405 children attended these clinics and of these 220 were new cases. The total number of attendances was 850.

Children over the age of two years who are materially handicapped by crippling defects come within the ambit of regulations made by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944. Admission of crippled children under the age of two years to hospitals was arranged for 25 children in 1968 ; none of these children was suffering from tuberculosis.

## Dental Services for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under 5 years

### (a) Attendances and Treatment

	1968	
	Children 0—4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
First Visit .. .. .	804	65
Subsequent Visits .. .. .	706	157
Total Visits .. .. .	1,510	222
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during the year ..	206	2
Treatment provided during the year—		
Number of Fillings .. .. .	1,062	107
Teeth Filled .. .. .	911	99
Teeth Extracted .. .. .	548	80
General Anaesthetics given ..	226	14
Emergency Visits by Patients ..	48	14
Patients X-Rayed .. .. .	4	2
Patients treated by scaling and/or removal of stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis) .. .. .	188	37
Teeth otherwise conserved .. ..	222	—
Teeth Root Filled .. .. .	—	—
Inlays .. .. .	—	—
Crowns .. .. .	—	—
Number of Courses of Treatment completed during the year ..	844	44

**(b) Prosthetics**

Patients supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	..	6
Patients supplied with other dentures	..	12
Number of dentures supplied	..	20

**(c) Anaesthetics**

General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	5
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**(b) Inspections**

	1968	
	Children 0—4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Number of Patients given First Inspections during year .. ..	A 1,488	D 61
Number of Patients in A and D above who required treatment .. ..	B 605	E 56
Number of Patients in B and E above who were offered treatment ..	C 601	F 56

**(e) Sessions**

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half-days) devoted to Maternity and Child Health Patients :—

For Treatment	..	..	..	328
For Health Education	..	..	..	0

**Family Planning**

During 1968 arrangements were continued with the Family Planning Association for the provision of a comprehensive family planning service in the North Riding. The County Council pay all expenses incurred for family planning purposes to the F.P.A. for those cases who are referred for medical reasons and also for non-medical cases who, but for family planning, might create or be faced with severe social problems. Persons who are in receipt of a Ministry of Social Security supplementary allowance, have all their expenses paid by the County Council to the F.P.A. In all other cases the County Council pay for advice and/or examination and the patient pays for all supplies.

Local branches of the F.P.A. held regular sessions at the following clinics :—

Guisborough	Huntington	Lingdale	Loftus
Northallerton	Pickering	Richmond	Saltburn
Scarborough	Thirsk	Yarm	



## Welfare Foods

Ministry of Health foods and proprietary branded foods were available at 111 clinic/distribution centres in 1968. £24,109 worth of branded foods were sold in 55 clinics during the financial year 1968-69. The following table gives details of Ministry foods sold during 1968 :—

National Dried Milk	..	..	19,854 tins
Cod Liver Oil	..	..	4,032 bottles
A. & D.'s Tablets	..	..	3,520 packets
Orange Juice	..	..	69,500 bottles

## COUNTY NURSING SERVICE

The changing pattern in community care and the closer liaison between branches of the National Health Service points to more, if not complete, integration in the future.

Much work has been undertaken during the year under review to improve and increase liaison with hospital and general practitioner services.

A general review of the nursing service was carried out and a comprehensive report on the future pattern and establishment of the service was presented to and approved by the Social Services Committee.

In May, 1968 the Queen's Institute of District Nursing ceased to be responsible for district nurse training and the Ministry of Health laid responsibility upon local health authorities to provide facilities for the training of district nurses. The North Riding was approved by the Ministry as a practical training authority. In-service training for nursing staff was intensified and a series of study days was held and instruction concerning new techniques in midwifery and nursing practices was given by consultants.

## SECTION 23—DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

The domiciliary midwifery service in the administrative County is provided directly by the County Council. At the end of the year under review the following staff were employed :—

Wholetime Midwives	Combined Duties	Generalised Duties	Part-time Staff
2	27	50	8

The number of domiciliary confinements was again less than in previous years.

The following table shows the domiciliary births in the last five years and the early hospital discharges :—

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Total domiciliary births .. ..	2,172	2,066	1,963	1,714	710
Percentage of total notified births ..	27.6	26.0	24.6	21.7	13.6
Early discharges from hospital ..	865	1,207	1,382	1,412	1,264

(Due to the reduction in population following the Teesside Order, 1968 these figures are not comparable).

Deliveries attended by midwives employed by the County Council during 1968 :—  
(Multiple births are reckoned as one delivery only, in this table)

Doctor not Booked		Doctor Booked		TOTAL
Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	
5	24	161	520	710

The amount of midwifery in the home continues to decline. In cases of early midwifery discharge from hospital, however, it is necessary for a State Certified Midwife to visit the mother and baby at home for at least the first ten days following the birth and up to twenty-eight days if necessary. (Central Midwives Board rules).

Grouping of nurses has been applied where distances and weather conditions have permitted and in this way, lesser skilled staff have relieved the combined and generalised duties nurses of non-midwifery work e.g. bedbaths, injections, etc. There is a greater tendency for general practitioners and midwives to combine their ante-natal sessions, especially where some form of "attachment" is in progress ; this saves time for all concerned. In one area all ante-natal care is carried out at the hospital where the domiciliary midwives attend.

### Notification of Intention to Practise

It is the duty of every midwife who wishes to practise in the area of a local supervising authority to notify that authority each year of her intention to do so ; the following table shows the number who registered during the past 5 years in various categories.

Year	No. of Midwives	Employed by the County Council	Engaged in private practice	Employed by Hospital Management Committees
1964	*203	129	8	55
1965	*204	119	4	59
1966	*189	108	10	58
1967	*184	108	4	56
1968	*173	97	2	57

\* Includes midwives employed at the Military Families Hospital, Catterick Camp.

### Medical Aid Records

In accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board, medical aid was sought on 209 occasions during 1968. The following table shows the stages when midwives had to summon medical aid.

During pregnancy	..	..	..	21
During labour	..	..	..	96
During lying-in period	..	..	..	52
In respect of child	..	..	..	40
Total	..	..	..	209



The table below shows some of the other special reports submitted by midwives during 1968 :—

Stillbirths .. ..	12	Rise in temperature of mother ..	1
Death of infant ..	8	Laying out dead body ..	2
Death of mother ..	—		

### Liability to be a Source of Infection

Twelve notifications were received during 1968 from midwives in accordance with the Central Midwives Board rules. The medical officers in charge of the eight administrative areas have been given the duty of ensuring that proper steps are taken by each midwife before she returns to duty. The assistance of the Public Health Laboratory Service is gratefully acknowledged for investigation into ear, nose and throat infections which could endanger mothers and babies.

### Stillbirths and Neo-natal Deaths

The Area Nursing Officers carried out investigations into 2 stillbirths and 2 neo-natal deaths during the year under review. Through the co-operation of hospital staffs in completing enquiry forms, investigations were carried out into 35 stillbirths and 13 neo-natal deaths which occurred in hospitals during the year.

### Premature Births

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS							PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS	
Born in hospital			Born at home or in a nursing home				Born in hospital	Born at home or in a nursing home
			Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home		transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			
Year	Total	Survived 28 days	Total	Survived 28 days	Total	Survived 28 days		
1968	239	215	9	9	7	6	32	2

Total premature live births .. .. 255  
Total premature stillbirths .. .. 34

### Notification of Puerperal Pyrexia

During 1968, seven notifications were received.

### Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Amendment Regulations, 1937

Eleven cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year.

### Analgesia used by Midwives

The Central Midwives Board recommends in the interest of the unborn child, the administration to the mother of Entonox in preference to the gas/air (nitrous oxide) mixture previously used. (Entonox is a mixture of 50% oxygen/50% nitrous oxide). Accordingly a limited number of Entonox machines was purchased and issued during the year and instruction in their use was given to midwives by a consultant anaesthetist. Further machines will be purchased during the next financial year thus completely replacing the gas/air machines,

The following table concerns only the midwives employed by the County Council at 31-12-68.

(Multiple births are reckoned as one confinement in this table).

Domiciliary midwives trained to use gas/air apparatus and give Entonox	Sets of Apparatus	Total domiciliary confinements	Patients receiving gas/air or Entonox from domiciliary midwives	Patients receiving pethidine from domiciliary midwives
87	{ 35 Entonox 55G/A	710	563	384

### SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

In the more populous districts, certified health visitors are employed exclusively on health visiting and school nursing duties. In the rural districts, nurses are employed on generalised duties. Staff employed at 31-12-1968 was as follows :—

Health Visitor/ School Nurses	Generalised Duties	Part-time Staff
30	50	5

Twenty-six of the 50 generalised duties nurses employed are not qualified health visitors due in the main to the fact that most have been in post for many years and are over the age limit for acceptance at a health visitor training college. As retirements occur it is the aim to recruit only qualified staff or candidates who are prepared to give an undertaking to be seconded for the purpose of health visitor training.

The following table sets out details of cases and visits during 1968 :—

	Children under 1 year	Children 1—2 years	Children 2—5 years	Persons aged 65 or over	Mentally Disordered persons	Persons discharged from hospitals *	T.B. Households	Households visited for other I.D.	Other households visited
Cases	9,999	4,727	8,197	2,772	84	263	159	74	1,114
Visits	30,809	14,334	22,023	11,758	308	457	489	139	3,730

\* Excluding persons discharged from maternity or mental hospitals.

### Training

Six applicants were interviewed for the health visitor scholarships awarded by the County Council ; 4 were successful in gaining places and they commenced training at the College of Commerce, Newcastle in October, 1968. Two students seconded in 1967 qualified as health visitors in September, 1968 and are now in post in the North Riding.

The Council for the training of health visitors has emphasised the desirability of employing qualified field work instructors to be responsible for the supervision of the practical training of student health visitors. In view of this, the Committee authorised and arrangements have been made for, three experienced health visitors to undertake fieldwork instructor training next year.



In response to requests from health visitor training colleges, facilities were again provided for students to receive rural experience and students were welcomed from the City of Leicester, the Royal College of Nursing and National Council of Nurses of the United Kingdom.

Six experienced health visitors attended refresher courses during the year. A two-day course on relaxation and mothercraft was conducted at Morris Grange by a trained physiotherapist who works in conjunction with the Central Midwives Board ; the course was attended by 40 members of staff, 20 of whom were health visitors. Arrangements are now in hand for the course to be repeated next year to enable all health visiting and midwifery staff to be trained.

All qualified health visiting staff has been encouraged and instructed in the promotion of health education in all its aspects and the Health Education Officer has given valuable guidance and support.

### **Liaison with General Medical Practitioners and Hospitals**

The "follow up" of patients discharged from hospitals depends largely upon each hospital supplying the necessary information. Requests, when made, receive prompt attention : it is vital that some days' notice be given by hospital staff if a special bed or other non-standard equipment is required for the proper home nursing of seriously disabled patients.

Some hospitals welcome the health visitor into the geriatric and paediatric wards when they gain the necessary information prior to patients discharge ; in this way satisfactory arrangements can be ensured for the patient's home-coming.

### **SECTION 25—HOME NURSING SERVICE**

In the more urbanised areas wholetime home nurses are employed but elsewhere either combined or generalised duties nurses provide the service.

Staff providing home nursing services at 31st December, 1968 was as follows :—

Wholetime Home Nurses	Combined Duties	Generalised Duties	Part-time Staff
11	27	50	17

There is no night nursing service but, if necessary, nurses do an evening round

The following table shows the number of patients who received domiciliary visits during the year :—

Total number of patients	Aged 65 yrs. or over at first visit	Under 5 yrs. at first visit	Total number of visits
6,561	3,813	236	157,238

### **Training**

As previously mentioned, training of district nurses is no longer undertaken by the Queen's Institute. As an approved practical training authority the County Council is now responsible for the training supervision and assessment of its own students : because of the lack of suitably trained staff at present, it has not so far been possible to provide theoretical training and students attend one of the approved training schools at Newcastle or Sunderland.

The practical supervision of students is carried out in their own areas by the nursing officers and practical work instructors. Under the new training scheme it is necessary for an experienced qualified district nurse to attend a course of practical work instruction and the Committee authorised the attendance of 4 nursing staff, 3 of whom are now qualified practical work instructors.

The first course leading to the examination for the National District Nursing Certificate commenced in September, 1968. 4 staff completed the course and were successful in passing the examination.

## SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

A new schedule of vaccination and immunisation was introduced in accordance with the recommendations made by the Ministry of Health. The revised timetable was incorporated in the computerised appointments system which commenced in October, 1968. The main changes are as follows :—

The commencement of primary immunisation at 6 months instead of at 3 months and the intervals between the injections are increased.

The booster doses of triple antigen and oral poliomyelitis vaccine at 18 months are no longer given.

The commencement of measles vaccination which is offered as a routine measure at the age of fourteen months.

### Measles Vaccination

Following the recommendations of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation, measles vaccine was made available by the Ministry of Health in May 1968 for the immunisation of susceptible children up to the age of 15. The following table shows the number of children who received an injection of live attenuated measles vaccine during 1968 :—

Year of Birth	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	Others under 16	TOTAL
Primary injection	4	987	804	683	1,820	192	4,490

There were 2,556 cases of measles notified during the year.

### Diphtheria Immunisation

The following table gives details of immunisation against diphtheria carried out during 1968 :—

Year of Birth	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	Others under age 16	TOTAL
Completed full primary course	1,399	2,291	128	56	104	79	4,057
Received re-inforcing dose	9	1,079	1,452	182	3,023	596	6,341

There were no cases of diphtheria notified.



### Whooping Cough Immunisation

With the use of combined and triple antigens, most children are immunised against whooping cough whilst receiving protection against diphtheria and tetanus. The following table shows immunisation by years of birth :—

Year of Birth	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	Others under age 16	TOTAL
Completed full primary course	1,385	2,266	114	44	53	31	3,893
Received re-inforcing dose	9	1,032	1,359	147	684	63	3,294

There were 123 cases of whooping cough notified during the year.

### Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The following table shows the number of children who received protection against poliomyelitis :—

Year of Birth	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	Others under age 16	TOTAL
Completed full primary course	768	3,029	236	95	175	78	4,381
Received re-inforcing dose	10	684	339	72	1,700	393	3,198

There were no notifications of poliomyelitis during the year.

### Smallpox Vaccination

The following table shows the number of children vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year :—

AGE	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	TOTAL
Primary	337	1,781	418	330	2,866
Re-vaccination	—	3	19	389	411

There were no cases of Smallpox notified.

### SECTION 27—AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service is provided in the following ways :—

1. A direct service by the Social Services Committee.
2. Customer arrangements with adjoining authorities.

### Stations

There are now 12 stations in the Riding. Redcar station was transferred to Teesside County Borough and a lease was arranged for the continued use of the Thornaby station. Extensions to provide a duty room and central heating have been completed at Kirkby-moorside station. A start was made on the extensions to Carlin How station in April. A site was obtained from the Police Committee for a new station at Whitby.

## Radio Control

A system of radio control continues to operate from the police masts at Ravenscar, Cold Kirby and the Pye Radio Telecommunications site at Eston Nab.

## Statistics

The figures below show the number of patients carried and the miles travelled over the last ten years. The 1968 figures include totals for January, February and March from that part of the Riding transferred to Teesside and are therefore not comparable with the figures for previous years.

Year		Patients	Mileage	Average Annual mileage per patient
1959	..	152,763	1,251,459	8.19
1960	..	161,810	1,288,422	7.96
1961	..	174,792	1,321,770	7.56
1962	..	184,893	1,373,503	7.43
1963	..	193,643	1,421,585	7.34
1964	..	203,950	1,495,880	7.33
1965	..	208,366	1,507,817	7.24
1966	..	221,440	1,556,966	7.03
1967	..	232,340	1,639,211	7.05
1968	..	181,202	1,401,411	7.73

## Personnel and Vehicles

The number of personnel directly employed by the County Council and the number of vehicles at each station are as follows :—

Station	Personnel		Vehicles	
	1st Jan. 1968	31st Dec. 1968	1st Jan. 1968	31st Dec. 1968
Redcar ..	22	—	10	—
Scarborough ..	19	19	9	9 + 1 major accident vehicle..
Malton ..	6	6	5	5
Northallerton ..	10	10	7	7
Thirsk ..	8	8	6	6 + 1 major accident vehicle..
Haxby ..	9	9	6	6
Richmond ..	8	8	6	6
Whitby ..	4	4	3	4
Thornaby ..	10	4	7	4 + 1 major accident vehicle..
Kirkbymoorside ..	5	5	4	4
Bainbridge ..	3	3	3	3
Guisborough ..	8	10	5	6
Carlin How ..	7	9	5	6
	<hr/> 119	<hr/> 95		
Reserve Vehicle ..			2	1
			<hr/> 78	<hr/> 67
				<hr/> 3



28 personnel were transferred to Teesside. 4 additional men were appointed, 2 at Guisborough for night shift duties and 2 at Carlin How to cover the Saltburn and Marske areas previously covered by Redear.

11 vehicles were transferred to Teesside. One reserve vehicle was allocated to the Whitby station to accommodate an increase in physiotherapy patients. 3 ex. Civil Defence ambulances were purchased and converted to carry stocks of emergency stretchers and blankets to be used as control vehicles in the event of a major accident.

The fleet now consists of 21 traditional type ambulances, 46 dual purpose vehicles and 3 ambulance control vehicles.

## SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS CARE AND AFTER-CARE

### (a) Tuberculosis

Beds, bedding and nursing requisites can be obtained on a recommendation made by a chest physician or by a general practitioner to the local health office, or to County Hall. (Each person notified as suffering from tuberculosis can obtain on the recommendation of the chest physician one pint of milk per day without charge).

Materials for occupational therapy for patients discharged from sanatoria are provided through voluntary organisations, *e.g.* the British Red Cross Society.

Local housing authorities have co-operated well in the matter of re-housing tuberculous families ; help is generally readily given by housing allocation committees.

In the course of follow up, in 1968, 454 contacts of tuberculous families have been examined as compared with 746 in 1967 ; of these contacts, 5 received some degree of specialist treatment for tuberculosis.

### Protection of Children from Tuberculosis

During 1968, 19 newly appointed employees of the Children's Committee were medically examined and had chest x-rays in connection with their work or proposed employment in close contact with groups of children.

In addition to the above, 502 persons employed by the Education Committee had a chest x-ray and the department dealt with the x-ray of 260 applicants for admission to a teachers training college apart from those candidates who completed their own arrangements.

### (b) Mental Illness or Defectiveness

Arrangements for the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness or defectiveness are dealt with by the mental health services sub-committee of the Health Committee ; see section "Mental Health Services" for details of the work of this standing sub-committee.

### (c) Other types of Illness

As regards illness generally, certain items of equipment, *e.g.* special beds and mattresses, can be obtained on request from local health offices ; in addition each home nurse has access to a supply of nursing requisites which she may lend to a patient without charge. Health visitors are being used by medical officers of health in most areas to follow up cases of notifiable disease and to ensure that adequate nursing is available for those not in hospital. They are better able to give advice to parents on the prevention of further infection and the care of children than other staff, particularly now that terminal disinfection has been virtually abandoned except after certain serious disease, *e.g.* tuberculosis, typhoid fever and smallpox.



#### (d) Convalescent Home Accommodation

Convalescent accommodation was offered to 48 individuals in 1968. Accommodation is found for adults and children of both sexes and is normally limited to a maximum stay of 4 weeks. As this service is a type of holiday-rest service for those who are "run-down," care has to be exercised to guard against persons using it as a means of obtaining a holiday for little or no cost.

### CHIROPODY SERVICE

In 1961 the County Council decided to provide a chiropody treatment service which started early in 1962. Prior to that date chiropody treatment was available in certain areas through voluntary organisations without financial assistance from the County Council.

The scheme provided a service for :—

- (a) Persons aged 65 years and over,
- (b) The physically handicapped,
- (c) The mentally disordered,
- (d) Expectant mothers

From November, 1964 the scheme was amended to include women aged 60 and over. Those in the approved categories are referred by a registered medical practitioner or a County Council district nurse, midwife, health visitor or school nurse. The standard charge made to patients is 2/- for each treatment ; persons whose sole income is derived from one of the state pensions or an allowance from the Ministry of Social Security are not required to pay anything. Treatment is largely centred on fixed clinics, although urgent cases who are unable to travel by public transport are provided with treatment at home or transported to a fixed centre in an ambulance or a hospital car.

The expansion of the scheme since its inception has been considerable and the service will continue to expand when further qualified chiropodists become available.

During 1968 wholtime or part-time chiropodists gave 23,121 treatments to patients at 40 centres ; the same chiropodists also gave 4,988 domiciliary treatments. Chiropodists employed by voluntary associations gave 5,408 treatments in addition to 322 domiciliary treatments.

The figures for 1962 were 2,238 treatments at 13 centres and 269 domiciliary treatments by wholtime and part-time chiropodists and 5,903 treatments and 96 domiciliary treatments by chiropodists employed by voluntary associations. The totals of treatments given since 1962 are summarised below :—

Year	Treatments given		
1962	..	..	8,506
1963	..	..	10,840
1964	..	..	14,576
1965	..	..	18,604
1966	..	..	23,468
1967	..	..	31,164
1968	..	..	33,839

As the 1968 figures refer only to the reduced North Riding they do not fully reflect the growth in the service.

### CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

In January, 1966, a cervical cytology screening service started for the early detection of cancer of the cervix. The object of the scheme is that all women at risk can be offered an appointment for a routine examination with the aim of forestalling invasive cervical cancer. Initially, invitations were limited to women in the 30—65 age range but any woman outside this range who asked for an appointment was given one. From 1967 all women irrespective of age have been offered appointments.

The service is provided at 24 centres throughout the Riding and the smears are sent to the pathological laboratories at Hull, Middlesbrough and York for examination. During 1968 3,318 women were screened. Of these 12 results were positive. In addition there were 82 cases of Trichomona, 11 Monilia and 23 Sepsis.

The general practitioners are notified immediately of all results and information is also passed to them of any other pathological disorders that may have been revealed.

Routine re-smearing will be done every three years. A cervical cytology "Campaign" was organised in May, 1968, and details are included under "Health Education."

## HEALTH EDUCATION

### Group Teaching

Although the overall total of group teaching sessions is less than that for last year, the number of sessions conducted per head of staff has increased from 2.5 to 3—an increase of 20%. The number of available lecturers declined considerably with the loss of staff to Teesside.

The loss of two oral hygienists in particular had a drastic effect on the dental health education programme. Whereas 79 sessions were conducted in 1967, only 13 were carried out in 1968. Dental health education is one area where a considerable impact can easily be made. Enquiries reveal that there is hardly an infant or junior school which would not welcome a visit by a trained speaker. Although good dental hygiene can easily be taught by class teachers there seems some reluctance to do this.

The following tables indicate the group teaching sessions carried out :—

	Sessions
Ambulance Department .. .. .	24
Chiropodists .. .. .	4
Dental Staff .. .. .	8
Health Education Officer .. .. .	104
Medical Officers .. .. .	121
Mental Health Staff .. .. .	69
Nursing Staff .. .. .	450
Public Health Inspectors .. .. .	10
Others .. .. .	8
	<hr/> 798 <hr/>

Subject Matter	Sessions
Ante-natal/Mothercraft .. .. .	315
Accident Prevention/First Aid/Home Nursing .. .. .	83
Dental Health .. .. .	13
Drugs .. .. .	13
Health and Health Education .. .. .	166
Health and Welfare Services .. .. .	96
Mental Health .. .. .	50
Personal Relationships .. .. .	31
Smoking .. .. .	20
Cancer Education .. .. .	11
	<hr/> 798 <hr/>



### Where Health Education is carried out

	Schools and Colleges	Clinics	Elsewhere	Total
Medical Officers .. ..	56	21	44	121
Health Education Officer ..	47	18	39	104
Dental Staff .. ..	3	—	5	8
Nursing Staff .. ..	72	241	137	450
Others .. ..	23	18	74	115
	201	298	299	798

### Mothercraft and Ante-Natal Courses

\*217 sessions were carried out in 11 centres where the average attendance was 8. In many clinics the average attendances were considerably lower than this and in some clinics where excellent facilities exist no mothercraft education is carried out at all. It is to be hoped that the In Service Courses on Health Education and Preparation for Mothercraft which are being carried out in 1969 will bring an improvement in this situation.

44 mothercraft sessions were carried out in schools. It is encouraging that where these sessions are being carried out Head Teachers are including the more intelligent pupils and are prepared to widen the scope of the course to include other aspects of health teaching.

\*N.B. A session means a group of at least 4 persons. Many more sessions are carried out with less than this number and details are given elsewhere in the report.

### Portable Displays

Displays were mounted on 55 occasions in schools and clinics. The dental health display was on view in schools nearly every week of the school year. A Mental Health display showing the facilities offered by Junior and Senior Training Centres and the Northallerton Sheltered Workshop was shown at 7 sites during Mental Health week. The work of the County District Nurses was illustrated in a nursing careers exhibition at the Friarage Hospital. Ten-minute talks were given by members of the nursing staff at the exhibition which attracted over a thousand school-girl leavers in a week. Health education displays were also arranged during the Open Days of Yarm and Catterick Camp Clinics. The General Dental Council's exhibition caravan was open to the public at the Northallerton Agricultural Show and 400 children visited it during the showing of 8 m.m. cine films.

### Visual Aids Service

The visual aids library has again been considerably increased and the quality of lectures improved by the provision of slides rather than filmstrips. 97 loans were made from the Health Education Reference Library and in all 420 loans of library and visual aid material were made—an increase of 100.

### In Service and other Courses

A four day course for Home Helps was conducted in the Redcar College of Further Education in March. Topics included The Care of the Aged, Mentally Ill and Families with Special Problems at home, Simple Cookery, Making Housework Easier, Incidental Health Education, The Home Help and her relationship to other members of the Health Department and other Social Services.



Study days for all members of the nursing staff were held in 4 clinics in May and November. In May, the Study Days were conducted by the Health Education Officer who gave illustrated talks on teaching and speaking techniques and the use of visual aids. In November, Miss Joan Gray, Chief Nursing Officer for the Queen's Institute of District Nursing spoke on "Community Care in the Future" and other lectures were presented on First Aid, Health Centres and Attachments, and Vaccination and Immunisation.

In response to requests from Head Teachers a First Aid course was carried out in Rawcliffe Junior School on a Saturday in May. Illustrated lectures were given by the County Ambulance Officer on all aspects of first aid likely to be needed by teachers.

A course of 60 lectures on "Community Care" was carried out at the Friarage Hospital. The course was designed to make hospital nursing staff aware of the wide responsibilities of the local health authority and to give our own members of staff an opportunity of participating in formal teaching. Many schools found copies of the course useful in the preparation of social studies courses for school leavers.

### Cervical Cytology Campaign

A campaign was conducted in May to persuade more women to come forward for cervical cytology screening and to compare the efficiency of various methods of publicity. Thirsk was selected for the main campaign when the Council requested such a campaign and offered to assist in its promotion.

Three comparable areas were selected—namely Thirsk R.D., Guisborough U.D. and Whitby U.D. and campaigns were conducted simultaneously using varying degrees of persuasion. In Thirsk, volunteers from various Women's Organisations collected completed questionnaires from houses. The volunteers were apprised of the needs for the campaign and the method by which it was to be carried out at a "teach in" in the clinic. During the campaign posters were widely distributed and a display was mounted in a supermarket. Good publicity was also given by the press.

In Guisborough, no household calls were made, but all other publicity methods were used during the fortnight following distribution of leaflets with rate and rent demands.

At Whitby no publicity was given. Leaflets were circulated with rate and rent demands.

The results of the campaign are indicated in the table below :—

District	Method	Leaflets distributed	Women at risk 20-65 yrs. (1961 census)	Requests for screening *	Requests for screening to women at risk %	women tested	Women tested to women at risk	Total cost	Cost per woman tested
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Thirsk	Leaflets to all houses posters & display. Press publicity. House visits. . .	4,000	3,740	756	20.2	581	15.5	£ 38	s. d. 1 4
Guisborough	Leaflets, posters, press publicity & displays . .	4,000	3,406	261	7.7	251	7.4	30	2 5
Whitby	Leaflets . .	4,000	3,185	81	2.5	81	2.4	10	2 6
		12,000	10,331	1,098	10.6	913	8.9	78	2 1

\* requests received during the campaign and the ensuing four weeks

## SECTION 29—HOME HELP SERVICE

The home help service continues to develop. In 1947, 46 families were given help by 45 part-time helpers as compared with 1,431 families in 1961, and 1,726 in 1968. In December, 1957 the number of helpers employed by the County Council was 25 wholtime and 150 part-time, in December, 1968, the corresponding numbers were 6 wholtime and 521 part-time. It has been found desirable in rural areas to employ part-time home helps in order to avoid waste of travelling time.

Priority is given (i) to women having a domiciliary confinement, (ii) to persons requiring help because of sickness or pregnancy of the housewife or her absence in hospital, (iii) to other cases of acute illness particularly of children where there are a number of healthy children to be cared for, and (iv) to aged persons or chronic sick persons who are unable to obtain admission to hospital. During the year under review the establishment was 186 full-time helps or their equivalent.

At the end of 1968 the standard charge to persons obtaining home helps was 6/- per hour ; recovery of whole or part of the cost of providing the service from the person receiving domestic help is assessed according to a scale. The following table gives the number of helps employed, the hours worked, the families who received help and those who paid the standard charge in each of the eight health areas of the Riding.

Area	Home Helps			Recipients of Home Help	
	Employed or registered at end of year		Hours worked	No. who received help	No. who paid standard charge
	Whole-time	Part-time			
Marske ..	1	29	26,158	147	23
Guisborough ..	—	32	41,302	198	5
Whitby ..	—	33	22,854	154	23
Ryedale ..	—	148	46,975	161	3
Bulmer ..	—	83	34,258	218	44
Wensleydale ..	—	90	41,371	202	29
Richmond ..	1	88	38,884	149	10
Scarborough ..	4	40	49,324	497	143
Totals ..	6	543	301,126	1,726	280

### Family Help Service

A family help service is provided, as an extension of the home help service, to families where an application has been made to the Children's Department for the children to be taken into care during the temporary absence of the mother. At present the service is limited to families with two or more children of compulsory school age or younger.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The emphasis on community care continues to gather momentum and to impose growing pressure on local health authority services. Close liaison with the psychiatric hospitals has been maintained, and thanks are due to the medical and other staff of these hospitals for their continued co-operation. During the year, a National Mental Health Week (the last in a planned series of three) was organised, and all mental health establishments were open to the public at advertised times.



## Mental Illness

A comprehensive community service is provided by the mental welfare officers throughout the Riding. This service includes social work with patients living in the community and their families, and the admission of patients to hospital if necessary. The mental welfare officers work closely with family doctors and are available on a rota basis for consultation or emergency admissions at all times. The number of officers was reduced from eight to seven on transfer of part of the Riding to Teesside but later in the year the establishment was again increased to eight. Out-patient clinics continued to operate at Scarborough, Whitby, Northallerton and Thirsk.

Hostels provided by other authorities and voluntary bodies have again been used for the rehabilitation of suitable patients.

### Admissions to Hospital

The total number of admissions arranged by mental welfare officers during the year is not strictly comparable with the figures for previous years. It is immediately apparent, however, that the number of such admissions during the year from the new (smaller) administrative area is greater than that for the original area in 1966 and previous years. Expressed in terms of admissions per 1,000 population, the number rose from 1.15 in 1967 to 1.45 in 1968, an increase of 26%. It should, perhaps be added that re-admissions are included in these figures, which accordingly do not indicate a corresponding increase in the number of mentally ill persons. Admissions under the compulsory procedures represented 34.8% of all admissions by mental welfare officers as compared with 30.2% in the previous year.

Procedure	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
(i) Section 5 (informal)	229	240	267	348	303
(ii) Section 25 ..	35	43	50	56	75
(iii) Section 26 ..	29	16	24	20	16
(iv) Section 29 ..	117	85	94	74	72
(v) Section 40 ..	1	3	1	2	3
(vi) Section 60 ..	3	2	—	1	—
(vii) Section 135 ..	—	4	—	1	—
Totals ..	414	393	436	502	469



Community Care.

1. Number of Patients referred during the year to 31-12-68.

	Mentally ill				Psychopathic				Totals				Grand Total
Referred by	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) General Practitioners	—	—	74	114	—	—	3	2	—	—	77	116	193
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment ..	—	—	117	229	—	—	—	4	—	—	117	233	350
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment ..	—	—	43	63	—	1	2	—	—	1	45	63	109
(d) Local education authorities ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Police and courts ..	—	—	20	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	21	6	27
(f) Other sources ..	—	—	15	22	—	—	1	—	—	—	16	22	38
(g) Totals ..	—	—	269	433	—	1	7	7	—	1	276	440	717

2. Total number of patients under Local Health Authority care 31-12-68.

Mentally ill				Psychopathic				Totals				Grand Total
Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
—	—	148	296	—	—	3	11	—	—	151	307	458

Visits made in connection with the care and after-care of patients—2,985.

Elderly Mentally Infirm

By the end of the year plans for a new hostel of 30 places (to be known as Sutton House, Thirsk) were well advanced with a view to negotiation of a building contract early in 1969.

Mental Subnormality

The services of the mental welfare officers extend also to the mentally subnormal living in the community and their families. Out-patient facilities were available throughout the year at Claypenny Hospital, Easingwold and at the Northallerton Clinic, and thanks are due to the Consultant Psychiatrists concerned, both for the invaluable help which their clinics afford and for the provision of short-term care at their respective hospitals.

The Youth Club organised by the mental welfare officer at Scarborough has continued throughout the year, and is much appreciated by patients and their families.

## Admissions to Hospital

1. There is growing resistance on the part of hospital authorities to the admission of patients who do not need active medical or nursing care, notably mongol children. This trend can be expected to develop and will impose further demands on local authority services.

The inequitable allocation of hospital beds in the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board area continued. In the catchment area of Aycliffe Hospital, which includes much of the northern half of the Riding, the bed provision is poorer than that in the Prudhoe and Monkton catchment area to the extent of 0.13 beds per thousand population. This means that equitable allocation of the joint resources of the two hospitals would eliminate the North Riding waiting list for admission to Aycliffe Hospital. Representations have been made to the Board but no adjustment of boundaries had been achieved by the end of 1968.

Year	Admitted		Discharged		Deaths	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1964 ..	11	8	1	2	7	4
1965 ..	11	10	1	5	2	2
1966 ..	10	4	—	—	2	4
1967 ..	4	5	—	—	6	7
1968 ..	2	4	—	1	1	2

2. Number of patients in Local Health Authority area on waiting lists for admission to hospital.

at 31st December, 1968.

	Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) In urgent need of hospital care ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	3
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care ..	—	—	—	—	6	5	3	1	6	5	3	1	15
(c) Totals ..	—	—	1	—	6	6	4	1	6	6	5	1	18

3. Number of admissions for temporary residential care (*e.g.* to relieve the family).

	Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals	—	—	4	2	11	9	6	6	11	9	10	8	38
(b) To L.A. residential accommodation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Elsewhere ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Totals ..	—	—	4	2	11	9	6	6	11	9	10	8	38

**COMMUNITY CARE.**

1. Number of patients referred to the Local Authority Mental Health Service during the year to 31st December, 1968.

Referred by	Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) General Practitioners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment ..	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
(d) Local education authorities ..	—	2	3	10	5	3	—	—	5	5	3	10	23
(e) Police and courts ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(f) Other sources ..	2	3	2	4	3	5	1	2	5	8	3	6	22
(g) Totals ..	2	5	8	15	8	8	2	2	10	13	10	17	50



## 2. Total number of patients under Local Health Authority care at 31-12-68.

	Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) Total number ..	15	10	118	108	64	62	73	76	79	72	191	184	526
(b) Attending day training centre ..	10	7	25	16	41	45	17	17	51	52	42	33	178
Awaiting entry thereto ..	—	—	1	6	8	7	—	1	8	7	1	7	23
(c) Resident in residential Training Centre	—	—	11	9	—	—	4	2	—	—	15	11	26
Awaiting residence therein ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Receiving home training ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting home training ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Resident in L.A. Home/Hostel ..	3	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	6	4	—	—	10
Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Resident at L.A. expense in other residential homes/hostels ..	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private household ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Receiving home visits and not included under (b) to (e) ..	2	2	87	81	14	10	44	58	16	12	131	139	298

Visits made to subnormal patients—2,092.

### Junior Training Centres

Consequent upon the loss of the Cleveland Junior Training Centre, Redcar to Teesside, the former Zetland Junior School at Loftus was adapted to serve the Cleveland/Whitby area. It was opened on 10-6-68. There is acute need for special care places at Scarborough and, as the existing premises are not suitable for extension for this purpose, it was decided that a new junior training centre and special care unit should be provided in the area, if possible within easy reach of Seamer Mount,

Details of attendances of children at junior training centres are given below :—

Centre	Attendances			
	Training Centre		Special Care Unit	
	Number on Register at 31-12-68	Percentage Attendance	Number on Register at 31-12-68	Percentage Attendance
Alderman Cockerill, Scarborough ..	25	80.1	—	—
“The Dales,” Morton-on-Swale ..	29	80.9	12	88.2
Loftus ..	20	87.4	12	87.6

A number of children attended training centres controlled by other bodies as shown below :—

Centre	Number at 31-12-68
York .. ..	22
Claypenny Hospital School .. ..	7
Darlington .. ..	2
Teesside (Stockton) .. ..	1
Northwich .. ..	1

### Residential Hostel for Children (Seamer Mount)

The hostel provides essential services in enabling children from remote parts of the Riding to attend a junior training centre and in providing accommodation for children from unstable homes.

At 31st December, 1968, there were 10 children in residence, 3 of whom returned home for weekends.

### Industrial Training Centre (Upsall Hall)

During the year simple plastic assembly work was undertaken for a local firm ; this provided a useful outlet for the more severely handicapped trainees. The workshop continued working to capacity and a full programme of agricultural and horticultural training has been continued.

Social and educational training activities have been continued with considerable advantage to the trainees.

The total number of trainees at 31st December, 1968 was 63, made up as follows :—

	Non-Resident		Resident	
Boys .. ..	..	23	..	14
Girls .. ..	..	15	..	11

1 boy and 2 girls were discharged during the year to take up employment.

### Sheltered Workshop, Northallerton

The County Council continued its financial and other support of the workshop, which is run by a local voluntary organisation. This project will probably be absorbed in a similar County Council establishment when suitable premises can be found or built in the Northallerton Area. A residential hostel will be needed in association with the proposed sheltered workshop and possible sites were inspected during the year.

## PART C—PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## (a) Tuberculosis

## New Cases

Table I shows the number of new notifications during the last ten years (the figures are not comparable due to the reduction in size of the Riding in 1968).

TABLE I

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1959 ..	118	19	137
1960 ..	99	14	113
1961 ..	128	14	142
1962 ..	97	11	108
1963 ..	118	9	127
1964 ..	85	13	98
1965 ..	88	7	95
1966 ..	86	8	94
1967 ..	58	8	66
1968 ..	44	8	52

Table II shows the number of primary notifications of new cases of tuberculosis in age and sex groupings and also deaths during the years certified as due to tuberculosis.

TABLE II.

Age Periods	NEW CASES NOTIFIED				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
35—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
45—	6	3	—	—	3	—	1	—
55—	5	3	1	1	—	1	2	—
65—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
75—	2	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Total	25	19	5	3	10	3	3	1



In Table III the distribution of new cases district by district with comparative figures for the four preceding years is given. The deaths from tuberculosis during 1968 in each district are set out in Table 5 in part F of this Report.

TABLE III.

District	1964		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.
URBAN DISTRICTS.										
1. Guisborough ..	1	—	1	1	4	—	3	—	2	—
2. Loftus ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3. Malton ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
4. Northallerton ..	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
5. Pickering ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
6. Richmond ..	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1
7. Saltburn & Marske	2	1	2	—	2	—	5	—	—	—
8. Scalby ..	3	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
9. Scarborough ..	11	3	10	—	7	2	9	—	10	—
10. Skelton & Brotton	3	—	4	—	7	—	1	1	—	1
11. Whitby ..	2	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	2	—
Total Urban ..	26	6	27	3	25	2	23	1	23	2
RURAL DISTRICTS.										
1. Aysgarth ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Bedale ..	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
3. Croft ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Easingwold ..	2	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
5. Flaxton ..	7	1	3	—	4	1	1	—	3	2
6. Helmsley ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
8. Leyburn ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9. Malton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Masham ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
11. Northallerton ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
12. Pickering ..	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
13. Reeth ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
14. Richmond ..	8	1	6	1	3	—	—	—	3	2
15. Scarborough ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
16. Startforth ..	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
17. Stokesley ..	5	—	7	1	6	—	4	1	4	1
18. Thirsk ..	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
19. Wath ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20. Whitby ..	3	2	1	—	3	1	—	1	1	—
Total Rural ..	32	5	27	3	26	3	7	3	21	6
Administrative County	58	11	54	6	51	5	30	4	44	8

### Deaths and Death Rate

17 deaths were ascribed to tuberculosis in 1968 as compared with 35 in 1958.

#### Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis

	1938	1948	1958	1967	1968
No. of Deaths ..	142	124	26	12	13
Rate per 1,000 population ..	0.43	0.35	0.07	0.03	0.04

#### Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

No. of Deaths ..	48	25	9	3	4
Rate per 1,000 population ..	0.14	0.07	0.02	0.007	0.01

The whole-time and part-time health visiting staff of the Riding made 489 visits in 1968 in connection with the after-care of tuberculous persons.

Contacts of cases of tuberculosis are examined by the chest physicians. This procedure also applies in those cases where tuberculosis is not ascertained until after the death of the patient.

In the County Area during 1968, 454 contacts were examined as a result of 44 notified cases of pulmonary disease. Of the contacts examined 5 were found to have clinical tuberculosis.

There is no specific county-wide scheme for ascertaining early cases amongst children and others. Some are detected by the mass radiography service ; others are referred to chest physicians by general practitioners ; they are then kept under supervision and if necessary admitted to hospital. Mass radiography surveys are helpful but are only held at infrequent intervals in the more populated parts of the Riding. The selective radiography of patients referred by family doctors is more productive of results than the regular visits of the M.M.R. units ; experience shows that the same group of volunteers come forward each time and those who fear the result stay away.

Many cases of tuberculosis after reaching quiescence return to their former employment. If that is entirely unsuitable the patient is referred to the Ministry of Labour Resettlement Officer with a view to finding more suitable work. Disablement Resettlement Officer and the chest physician have generally kept in close touch regarding quiescent and "cured" cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

#### (b) Venereal Diseases

The following table gives a summary of the first attendances made by North Riding patients :—

Treatment Centre	Number of North Riding patients treated for the first time
Darlington Hundens Unit .. ..	47
Harrogate General Hospital .. ..	3
Middlesbrough General Hospital .. ..	58
St. Mary's Hospital, Scarborough .. ..	121
Stockton & Thornaby Hospital .. ..	5
York County Hospital .. ..	80
Totals .. ..	314

#### (c) Other Infectious Diseases

Information about the incidence of all other notifiable diseases is given in Table 6 in Part F—Statistical Tables.

There were 2,556 notified cases of measles with one death.

Notifications of whooping cough numbered 123. There was no death from this condition.

## PART D—ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

The following is a statistical summary of the work done by the County Health Inspectors during the year :—

	Visits	Samples
Visits in relation to works of water supply .. ..	78	
Samples of water submitted for examination .. ..		913
Visits in relation to works of sewage disposal .. ..	81	
Ministry meetings or inquiries attended .. ..	8	
Visits to school premises (all purposes) .. ..	1,297	
Samples of school milk supplies .. ..		1,023
Samples of milk from Children's and Old People's Homes		90
Milk Ring Tests—identification of infected animals ..		811
Samples of milk taken at wholesale dairies .. ..		1,274
Samples of milk taken during retail sale .. ..		3,306
Samples of cream submitted for examination .. ..		116
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963-65—inspections	590	
Bottle rinses taken at dealers' dairies .. ..		126
Inspections of pasteurising plants and premises .. ..	141	
Samples of milk taken from pasteurising plants .. ..		193
Bottle rinses taken at pasteurising dairies .. ..		105
Pesticide residues in foodstuffs .. ..	5	7
School canteens and kitchens .. ..	446	
Swimming baths—water purification .. ..	216	243
Refuse disposal—inspection of tips .. ..	86	
Theatres Act, 1968—inspections .. ..	4	
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957 ..	526	
Miscellaneous visits .. ..	336	
Food and Drugs Act, 1955—		
Samples submitted to Public Analyst (routine) ..	332	626
Samples submitted to Public Analyst (foreign objects) ..	80	7
	<hr/> 4,226	<hr/> 8,840

The statistics are comparable with previous years with the exception of sampling of milk from wholesale dairies which has been increased to improve control of milk borne infection.

Co-operation between county health inspectors, county district inspectors and river board inspectors has been maintained throughout the year to the mutual advantage of the authorities concerned.

The Public Health Laboratory Service has again carried out statutory tests and biological examinations of samples submitted to them and their co-operation, which has extended beyond purely routine investigations, is greatly appreciated.



## WATER SUPPLIES

Twenty-one schemes for improvements to water supplies were submitted during the year. They were investigated and reported upon by the Chief County Health Inspector. Seventy-eight inspections of existing and proposed sources of supply were made for this purpose. Some of the schemes related to retrospective applications for grant aid by Scarborough Borough Water Undertaking. Details of the schemes are as follows :—

Authority	Scheme	Date submitted to County Council	Estimated Cost	Observations by County Council
Northallerton and the Dales Water Board Ryedale Joint Water Board	Water mains extension to Keld (Reeth R.D.)	29-11-68	£ 330	Approved in principle
	Water supply for Rosedale, Thorgill and Lastingham (Pickering/Kirkby-moorside rural districts)	6-2-68	47,800	Approved in principle
Scarborough Water Undertaking	Supply to properties at Mowthorpe in the Parish of Suffield-cum-Everley (Scarborough R.D.)	4-1-68	4,000	Amended proposals submitted 23-1-68
	do do	23-1-68	4,000	Approved in principle
	Troutsdale/Sawdon (Scarborough R.D.)	23-1-68	13,000	Approved in principle
	Goathland (Whitby R.D.)	23-1-68	16,000	Approved in principle
	Proposals in respect of 14 schemes of water supply in the rural districts of Scarborough and Whitby and the urban district of Whitby as follows :	22-2-68		
	1. Work in the Parish Eskdaleside-cum-Ugglebarnby, Whitby R.D. and in the Parish of Sneaton, R.D. Whitby		170,000	Approved in principle
	2. Extensions and improvements to Chain Bridge Cottage, Ruswarp		2,500	This scheme for improvements to the cottage does not appear to come within the purview of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts as improvements have been carried out under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, as amended by the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, and forms part of headworks.
	3. Supply and erection of two submersible pumping units to pump raw water to the River Esk treatment works.		3,949	Approved in principle

Authority	Scheme	Date submitted to County Council	Estimated Cost	Observations by County Council
Scarborough Water Undertaking	4. Provision of Laboratory building and laboratory equipment for River Esk scheme		£ 4,000	Approved in principle, but it is considered that this scheme forms part of the headworks and may come within the purview of paragraph 4 of Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 15/61
	5. Band screen at river intake		2,804	Approved in principle, but paragraph 4 of Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 15/61 may apply in respect of this scheme.
	6. Purchase of land and river rights, electricity supply, fencing and gates, water mains and control cables to serve Whitby U.D. and part of Whitby R.D.		55,000	Approved in principle
	7 (a) Filter equipment chemical treatment plant and ancillary pipe work for the River Esk treatment works and  (b) reservoir level transmission and remote control equipment for the Whitby area with the central display and control installed at the Esk treatment works		37,000	Approved in principle, but the works are in respect of headworks installations and are considered to come within the purview of paragraph 4 of Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 15/61
	8 (a) New trunk mains to serve Whitby town area £70,000 (b) Construction of service reservoirs (Ugthorpe and Pokeham Brow) £30,240		100,240	Approved in principle, but paragraph 8 and 10 of Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 75/67 are considered to be applicable
	9. Proposal to lay 6" main to coastal area north-east of Whitby town		3,500	Approved in principle
	10. 4" diameter main from Whitby to serve Sandsend via Ravenhill reservoir		4,000	Approved in principle
	11. Works to improve supplies to Eskdaleside-cum-Ugglebarnby, Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre and Fylingdales		41,983	Approved in principle

Authority	Scheme	Date submitted to County Council	Estimated Cost	Observations by County Council
Scarborough Water Undertaking	12. Westerdale reservoir with treatment plant		£22,943	Approved in principle, but paragraph 4 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 15/61 may be applicable as this scheme is in respect of regional headworks at Westerdale
	13. Works for distribution in the Parishes of Westerdale, Glaisdale, Ugthorpe, Mickleby, Ellerby, Hinderwell, Barnby, Lythe in Whitby rural district and in the Parishes of Cayton, Lebberston, Gristhorpe, Irton and East Ayton in Scarborough rural district		95,840	Approved in principle, but the application has been made in retrospect and will depend upon the decision of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government
	14. Improvements to Westerdale Intake and filter station		10,650	Approved in principle
	Replacement of equipment at Uggelbarnbypumping Station to serve Eskdaleside-cum-Uggelbarnby, Hawsker-with-Stainsacre, Sneaton and Fylingdales (Whitby R.D.)	4-4-68	5,000	Approved in principle

Samples were taken by the County Health Inspectors during the year from supplies to schools and other County Council premises ; the results of bacteriological examinations are given below :—

No. of Samples taken	No. Satis.	%	No. Unsatis.	%
908	862	94.94	46	5.06

Following receipt of a circular from the Ministry of Health on Lead Content of Water Supplies, a special survey was made of the pH value of a number of water supplies for indications of plumbo-solvency ; samples were submitted for analysis where necessary.



Officers of county districts and water undertakings took 2,343 samples for bacteriological examination of which 243 were unsatisfactory, and thirty five samples for chemical analysis, of which 1 was unsatisfactory. The results for each county district are summarised in the following table which also gives details relating to mains supplies to houses in the Riding.

DISTRICT	No. of houses connected to mains supplies	No. of houses not connected to mains supplies	Results from Sampling					
			Chemical analysis			Bacteriological examination		
			Total taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
URBAN.								
Guisborough .. ..	4,475	—	—	—	—	8	8	—
Loftus .. ..	2,807	40	—	—	—	80	56	24
Malton .. ..	1,414	—	—	—	—	44	42	2
Northallerton .. ..	2,812	—	—	—	—	54	49	5
Pickering .. ..	1,691	34	—	—	—	13	8	5
Richmond Borough .. ..	2,255	11	—	—	—	20	20	—
Saltburn & Marske .. ..	5,828	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scalby .. ..	3,290	7	16	16	—	77	77	—
Scarborough Borough .. ..	15,814	2	13	13	—	544	526	18
Skelton & Brotton .. ..	4,856	20	—	—	—	3	3	—
Whitby .. ..	4,170	—	—	—	—	139	134	5
Total Urban .. ..	49,412	115	29	29	—	982	923	59
RURAL.								
Aysgarth .. ..	1,163	153	—	—	—	16	11	5
Bedale .. ..	2,655	109	2	1	1	7	2	5
Croft .. ..	624	53	—	—	—	11	4	7
Easingwold .. ..	3,800	40	—	—	—	120	101	19
Flaxton .. ..	10,666	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Helmsley .. ..	1,644	100	—	—	—	34	32	2
Kirkbymoorside .. ..	1,532	126	—	—	—	14	14	—
Leyburn .. ..	2,168	64	—	—	—	26	9	17
Malton .. ..	1,962	18	—	—	—	5	5	—
Masham .. ..	550	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northallerton .. ..	3,611	104	—	—	—	2	1	1
Pickering .. ..	1,634	353	—	—	—	7	5	2
Reeth .. ..	935	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond .. ..	5,603	677	3	3	—	299	272	27
Scarborough .. ..	4,184	89	—	—	—	6	4	2
Startforth .. ..	1,060	446	—	—	—	43	29	14
Stokesley .. ..	5,641	320	—	—	—	9	5	4
Thirsk .. ..	5,471	16	—	—	—	129	125	4
Wath .. ..	696	71	1	1	—	54	44	10
Whitby .. ..	4,392	612	—	—	—	579	514	65
Total Rural .. ..	59,991	3,448	6	5	1	1,361	1,177	184
Administrative County	109,403	3,563	35	34	1	2,343	2,100	243

### Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies

On 19-12-68 the County Council rejected the policy of fluoridation of public water supplies.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Twelve new schemes for the provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities were submitted by the rural district councils to the County Council during the year. The Chief County Health Inspector examined the schemes in detail and reported thereon ; for this purpose 81 visits of inspection were made and observations were sent to district councils for submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government with application for grant aid.

An estimated expenditure of £627,634 was involved and details are as follows :—

Authority	Scheme	Date submitted to County Council	Estimated Cost	Observations by County Council
Pickering U.D.C.	Aislaby, Middleton and Wrelton (Pickering R.D.)	11-3-68	£21,875	Approved in principle
Whitby U.D.C.	Properties at Ruswarp Fields	11-3-68	2,900	Approved in principle
Bedale R.D.C.	Kirklington	10-7-68	39,583	Approved in principle
Croft R.D.C.	Cleasby and Stapleton (amended)	16-1-68	46,500	Approved in principle by County Council but further information was requested as to the possibility of economy by a combined scheme with works sited between the two villages and in this connection it was suggested that the district council may wish to explore the suitability of the Pasveer Oxidation Ditch system of sewage disposal for this purpose.
Leyburn R.D.C.	Constable Burton	4-11-68	24,800	Approved in principle
Northallerton R.D.C.	Brompton and Romanby (improvements)—2nd phase	2-8-68	75,000	Approved in principle
Pickering R.D.C.	Aislaby, Middleton and Wrelton	11-3-68	74,000	Approved in principle
Scarborough R.D.C.	Seamer sewage treatment works—Proposed extension	9-2-68	256,000	Scheme submitted under Section 56—Local Government Act, 1958
	Killerby area of Cayton	5-7-68	5,956	Approved in principle
Stokesley R.D.C.	Ingleby Greenhow (revised)	23-9-68	29,700	Approved in principle. In view of the high cost of treatment it was suggested that the district council may wish to consider comparative costs of alternative disposal works of simple construction, <i>i.e.</i> Pasveer Oxidation Ditch System
Thirsk R.D.C.	High and Low Kilburn	21-5-68	31,370	Approved in principle
Wath R.D.C.	Marton-le-Moor	23-10-68	19,950	Approved in principle

Eight meetings convened by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to consider the schemes submitted were held during the year ; the councils and areas concerned were as follows :—

Authority	Date of meeting	Scheme
Easingwold R.D.C. . .	26-3-68	Sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Easingwold (amended).
Kirkbymoorside R.D.C. . .	27-2-68	Sewerage Scheme for Kirkbymoorside (part of)
Northallerton R.D.C. . .	28-2-68	Sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Great Smeaton.
	12-11-68	Sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Brompton and Romanby (improvements)—Second phase.
Pickering U.D.C./R.D.C. . .	2-10-68	Sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Aislaby, Middleton and Wrelton
Scarborough R.D.C. . .		Seamer Regional Sewerage Scheme—
	1-10-68	(1) Killerby area of Cayton.
	1-10-68	(2) Seamer sewage treatment works—extension
Whitby U.D.C./R.D.C. . .	17-9-68	Sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Ruswarp Sleights and Briggswath

The Chief County Health Inspector attended these meetings and reported thereon.



The following table summarises the position regarding the connection of houses in county districts to main drainage systems.

DISTRICT	No. of houses with water carriage system	No. of houses without water carriage system	No. of conversions to water carriage system during year
URBAN			
Guisborough .. ..	4,475	6	—
Loftus .. ..	2,821	26	3
Malton .. ..	1,414	—	2
Northallerton .. ..	2,812	—	—
Pickering .. ..	1,623	84	13
Richmond Borough .. ..	2,256	10	—
Saltburn & Marske .. ..	5,825	3	—
Scalby .. ..	3,295	2	—
Scarborough Borough .. ..	15,349	10	—
Skelton & Brotton .. ..	4,890	34	15
Whitby .. ..	4,170	—	—
Total Urban ..	48,930	175	33
RURAL			
Aysgarth .. ..	1,270	40	6
Bedale .. ..	2,688	76	8
Croft .. ..	676	98	3
Easingwold .. ..	3,032	639	23
Flaxton .. ..	10,370	296	6
Helmsley .. ..	1,267	277	11
Kirkbymoorside .. ..	1,527	131	17
Leyburn .. ..	2,126	65	7
Malton .. ..	1,752	236	40
Masham .. ..	564	52	3
Northallerton .. ..	3,651	64	29
Pickering .. ..	1,653	334	14
Reeth .. ..	862	92	7
Richmond .. ..	6,369*	1,066	29
Scarborough .. ..	4,116	157	27
Startforth .. ..	1,206	300	18
Stokesley .. ..	5,881	80	55
Thirsk .. ..	5,321	134	16
Wath .. ..	737	30	2
Whitby .. ..	4,738	266	51
Total Rural ..	59,806	4,433	372
Administrative County	108,736	4,608	405

\* This figure includes 2,168 married quarters at Catterick Camp.

### MILK AND DAIRIES

#### Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963-1965

Milk sold retail by licensed dealers was sampled at three monthly intervals throughout the year by the county health inspectors ; 3,306 samples were taken from 387 dealers licensed by the County Council and 260 producer-retailers licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The number of milk dealers licences in operation on the 31st December, 1968 was :—

Pasteurisers licences .. ..	4
Pre-packed (Pasteurised : Sterilised : Ultra Heat Treated : Untreated) ..	362
Untreated .. ..	21
	<hr/>
	387

The greater part of heat-treated (Sterilised, Pasteurised and Ultra Heat Treated) milk sold, is produced at dairies outside the Riding. Two samples of milk produced at these dairies failed the phosphatase test and twenty-eight failed the methylene blue test ; three samples of pasteurised milk produced within the Riding also failed the methylene blue test.

There were 174 failures to pass the methylene blue test from 1,835 samples of untreated milk : these failures were referred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for investigation at the source of production on the farm.

*Brucella abortus*, the organism responsible for undulant fever in humans, was found in 70 samples of untreated milk ; details of further investigations into the sources of infection will be found under the heading "Milk-borne infectious diseases."

One sample gave a positive result for tuberculosis ; investigation of the herd by the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food failed to find the source of infection and subsequent milk samples gave negative results.

The following table summarises the results of samples taken by the County Health Inspectors during retail sale by licensed dealers :—

Designation	No. taken	Meth. Blue test		Phosphatase test		Turbidity test		Colony Count		Tubercle bacilli		Brucella abortus			
												M.R.T.		Biological	
		P	F	P	F	P	F	S	U/S	Neg	Pos	Neg	Pos	Neg	Pos
Pasteurised	1219	1121	31	1211	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	217	—	—	—	—	217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.H.T.	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Untreated	1835	1557	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	1	1643	70	737	13

### Antibiotics in Milk

Samples taken during the year have been tested for the presence of antibiotics and other inhibitory substances by the triphenyl-tetrazolium chloride test ; 6 samples of untreated milk gave positive reactions to the test and warning letters were sent to the producers ; the results were notified to the Milk Marketing Board who imposed financial penalties where justified.

### Cleanliness of Milk Bottles

Regular samples were taken from dealers premises of washed milk bottles ; 126 bottles were submitted to rinse tests, 96 were satisfactory and 30 unsatisfactory. Various methods of bottle cleansing are employed by dealers but the fact that almost 25% of washed bottles were inadequately cleansed emphasises the need for strict supervision of this part of the process if the cleanliness in milk production is not to be nullified by contamination of receptacles.

### Pasteurising Plants

Four pasteurising plants (two H.T.S.T. and two Holder type) have been in operation during the year. These have been inspected on 141 occasions. 193 samples have been taken from the plants ; one sample from a Holder type plant and two from the H.T.S.T. plants failed the phosphatase test, the causes of the failures were inexperience of operators of new plant and accidental admixture of the raw milk during processing. 90 washed bottles were taken for rinse tests to check the efficiency of machine washing plant ; 24 bottles representing 26.7% were found to be inadequately cleansed. These results continue to be unsatisfactory and if they are regarded as a representative cross section of the millions of bottles of pasteurised milk supplied annually, they indicate an extensive post-pasteurisation contamination of milk supplied to the consumer.



The following tables give details of inspection, sampling and bottle rinse tests from the plants in operation :—

Plant No.	Type	No. of inspections	No. of samples taken	Phosphatase test		Methylene Blue test	
				Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
1	Holder	13	10	9	1	8	2
2	Holder	48	48	48	—	47	—
3	H.T.S.T.	28	31	29	2	27	—
4	H.T.S.T.	52	104	104	—	96	2
Totals ..		141	193	190	3	178	4

Dairy	Method of bottle cleansing	No. of bottles taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
No. 1	Hand	3	3	—
No. 4	Machine	90	66	24

(The milk at the remaining two pasteurising plants is either sold in bulk or in cartons).

#### Milk-borne infectious disease

In addition to following up the positive tuberculosis results from a sample of milk, to which reference has already been made, investigation of *Brucella abortus* infection in milk from dairy herds has continued during the year to eliminate the sale of infected milk to the consumer.

811 samples of milk have been taken from individual cows, 102 of which gave positive reactions to the Milk Ring Test and were submitted to further tests *i.e.* culture and/or biological examination for confirmation.

The following table enables a comparison to be made of the incidence of positive results from cultures and biological examinations following positive Milk Ring Tests.

MILK RING TESTS		CULTURES		BIOLOGICAL	
	Positives	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive
Trace	63	45	1	16	3
†	28	19	3	7	1
††	58	20	22	6	13
†††	28	3	17	2	6

Two cases of undulant fever in humans were linked with infected milk.

Circular 17/66 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, which deals with the procedure to be adopted in investigating *Brucella abortus* infection in milk, recommended regular sampling of all untreated milk including milk delivered to wholesale dairies. Sampling has been extended to include these sources. 1,274 samples have been taken of which 159 (12%) gave positive results on Milk Ring Test ; the infection in 55 of these was confirmed by direct culture and/or biological examination. The Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the wholesale dairies were notified of the positive results and the producers were advised not to permit the milk to be used for human consumption unless heat treated.



At the request of producers 227 samples were taken from individual cows, 33 of which were found to be infected with *Brucella abortus*.

### School Milk Supplies

The results of sampling of school milk are given in the following table :—

Designation	Samples taken	Meth. Blue test		Phosphatase test		Tubercle bacilli		Brucella abortus			
								M.R.T.		Biological	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised	955	865	55	946	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Untreated	68	62	5	—	—	49	—	67	1	49	—

The most significant feature in these statistics was the failure of 5 samples to pass the phosphatase test. This test indicates whether heat treatment has been carried out at sufficient temperature to destroy any pathogenic organisms in milk ; immediate action was taken to safeguard the consumer. Methylene Blue Test failures on milk which has passed the phosphatase test do not indicate the same degree of potential hazard to the consumer as the test is affected by extraneous influences *i.e.* temperature during storage and delivery.

Only one sample of untreated milk supplied to a school showed evidence of *Brucella abortus* infection ; an alternative source of supply was found immediately.

The number of schools supplied with milk under the Milk in Schools Scheme is now :—

Pasteurised Milk	..	231
Untreated Milk	..	17
		<hr/>
		248
		<hr/>

Details are given in the following table of the grades of milk supplied to schools in each country district on the 31st December, 1968.

### SCHOOL MILK

District	No. of Schools receiving Pasteurised milk	No. of Schools receiving Untreated milk
URBAN		
Guisborough .. ..	5	—
Loftus .. ..	4	—
Malton .. ..	4	—
Northallerton .. ..	3	—
Pickering .. ..	5	—
Richmond Borough .. ..	5	—
Saltburn and Marske .. ..	7	—
Scalby .. ..	1	—
Scarborough .. ..	1	—
Skelton and Brotton .. ..	8	—
Whitby .. ..	6	—
Total .. ..	49	—
RURAL		
Aysgarth .. ..	—	4
Bedale .. ..	12	—
Croft .. ..	3	—
Easingwold .. ..	14	—
Flaxton .. ..	15	1
Helmsley .. ..	7	—
Kirkbymoorside .. ..	9	—
Leyburn .. ..	9	3
Malton .. ..	8	—
Masham .. ..	2	—
Northallerton .. ..	11	—
Pickering .. ..	7	—
Reeth .. ..	—	5
Richmond .. ..	16	1
Scarborough .. ..	12	—
Startforth .. ..	3	1
Stokesley .. ..	16	—
Thirsk .. ..	17	1
Wath .. ..	4	—
Whitby .. ..	17	1
Total .. ..	182	17
Totals .. ..	231	17

### Milk Supplies to Children's and Old People's Homes

Ninety samples were taken from milk supplied to 23 Homes and Nurseries, the results of testing were as follows :—

Designation	Samples taken	Meth. Blue test		Phosphatase test		Tubercle bacilli		Brucella abortus			
								M.R.T.		Biological	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised	79	73	5	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Untreated	11	6	5	—	—	5	—	7	4	5	—

### Cream Sampling

Representations continued to be made through the County Councils' Association to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the introduction of bacteriological standards for cream ; proposals for regulations based on the Food Standard Committee's Report on Cream were circulated by the Ministry but these related to the composition and labelling of cream ; from the public health standpoint they had little significance.

Sampling was therefore intensified and the following table shows that bacteriologically there was no improvement.

Designation	Number taken	Meth. Blue test		Phosphatase test		Brucella abortus		Bacillus Coli	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Absent	Present	Absent	Present
Pasteurised ..	68	29	39	54	1	10	—	36	32 (10 type 1)
Sterilised ..	6	6	—	4	—	—	—	6	—
Raw ..	42	13	29	—	—	33	—	9	33 (9 type 1)



## REFUSE DISPOSAL

District	Frequency of collection	Estimated cost of Service
		£
1. CONTROLLED TIPPING		
Guisborough U.D. ..	Weekly .. .. .	14,062
Loftus U.D. .. ..	do .. .. .	8,663
Northallerton U.D. ..	Weekly ; outlying district fortnightly .. ..	8,562
Richmond M.B. .. ..	Weekly .. .. .	7,765
Saltburn & Marske U.D.	do .. .. .	16,670
Scalby U.D. .. ..	Weekly ; outlying farms fortnightly .. ..	13,051
Scarborough M.B. ..	Weekly .. .. .	65,374
Skelton & Brotton U.D.	do .. .. .	11,900
Bedale R.D. .. ..	do .. .. .	7,939
Croft R.D. .. ..	do .. .. .	1,841
Easingwold R.D. ..	Every 8—10 days .. ..	9,607
Helmsley R.D. .. ..	Fortnightly .. ..	3,472
Scarborough R.D. ..	Part weekly, part fortnightly .. ..	20,325
Thirsk R.D. .. ..	Weekly .. .. .	18,935
Whitby R.D. .. ..	Weekly 31 villages, fortnightly 21 small villages ..	17,935
2. PARTIALLY CONTROLLED		
Malton U.D. .. ..	Weekly .. .. .	5,653
Flaxton R.D. .. ..	do .. .. .	15,720
Kirkbymoorside R.D. ..	Weekly in Kirkbymoorside, Kirby Mills, Keldholme, Nawton and Wombledon. Monthly in Bransdale and Farndale. Fortnightly elsewhere.	3,588
Leyburn R.D. .. ..	Weekly in Leyburn and Middleham ; fortnightly elsewhere.	5,553
Malton R.D. .. ..	Fortnightly .. ..	2,856
Masham R.D. .. ..	Weekly in Masham ; fortnightly in villages ; quarterly in remote area.	1,440
Northallerton R.D. ..	Weekly .. .. .	9,905
Reeth R.D. .. ..	Weekly ; monthly from farms. .. ..	2,000
Richmond R.D. .. ..	Weekly .. .. .	9,594
Startforth R.D. ..	do .. .. .	5,738
Stokesley R.D. .. ..	do .. .. .	22,230
3. UNCONTROLLED		
Pickering U.D. .. ..	Weekly, except fortnightly in Black Bull, Stape and Bean Sheaf areas.	4,068
Aysgarth R.D. .. ..	Part weekly, part fortnightly .. ..	2,700
Pickering R.D. .. ..	Fortnightly .. ..	2,314
Wath R.D. .. ..	Part weekly, part fortnightly. .. ..	2,174
4. INCINERATION		
Whitby U.D. .. ..	Weekly .. .. .	28,024

The above table is based on returns received from district councils which show that 15 authorities claim to operate controlled tipping and 11 partially controlled tipping. Four use uncontrolled tipping and 1 incineration. This does not represent any major change from previous years and means that approximately half of the refuse disposal is based on unsatisfactory methods, *i.e.* partially controlled tipping or uncontrolled tipping. The cost of these services is rising annually while the facilities for tipping are decreasing. For a number of years grouping of authorities has been recommended to enable satisfactory disposal to be carried out and the first proposals towards this end are being made by the Malton Urban and Rural District Councils in the North Riding in conjunction with the Norton Rural District Council in the East Riding. These authorities are combining to provide a pulverisation plant, the capacity of which will be capable of dealing with refuse from other areas in this part of the Riding ; it is hoped that the advantages which could accrue from participation will be given careful consideration by others.

## NUISANCES

### Nuisances—Part III, Public Health Act, 1936

Complaints of nuisances are investigated by officers of district councils. The following gives the total number of inspections made on complaints and the action taken for abatement.

DISTRICT	Total number of inspections	Number of nuisances found	Number abated during year	
			Informal action	Statutory action
URBAN.				
Guisborough .. ..	499	499	496	3
Loftus .. ..	257	132	131	—
Malton .. ..	67	23	22	—
Northallerton .. ..	133	55	54	—
Pickering .. ..	73	23	21	—
Richmond Borough .. ..	101	98	82	1
Saltburn & Marske .. ..	134	42	42	—
Scalby .. ..	100	30	30	—
Scarborough Borough .. ..	984	177	94	—
Skelton & Brotton .. ..	8	2	2	—
Whitby .. ..	172	162	168	—
RURAL.				
Aysgarth .. ..	36	19	17	—
Bedale .. ..	99	55	47	—
Croft .. ..	19	15	15	—
Easingwold .. ..	113	49	40	4
Flaxton .. ..	223	105	70	35
Helmsley .. ..	9	9	9	—
Kirkbymoorside .. ..	68	21	21	—
Leyburn .. ..	63	38	33	—
Malton .. ..	116	28	28	—
Masham .. ..	6	5	5	—
Northallerton .. ..	229	135	132	—
Pickering .. ..	2	2	1	—
Reeth .. ..	12	12	—	—
Richmond .. ..	517	168	161	—
Scarborough .. ..	93	20	18	—
Startforth .. ..	63	23	19	3
Stokesley .. ..	27	18	17	1
Thirsk .. ..	12	1	1	—
Wath .. ..	36	17	13	2
Whitby .. ..	223	90	90	—
TOTALS ..	4,494	2,073	1,879	49

## SWIMMING BATHS

Eight schools and one training college have swimming baths installed on the premises; all are inspected at weekly intervals when in use by the County Health Inspectors; 216 visits have been made for this purpose. In addition 223 samples have been taken for chemical test and 60 for bacteriological examination to ensure that the baths are safe for bathers and present no public health hazard.

Having regard to the fact that only 4 bacteriological samples were unsatisfactory despite inexperience with new chlorination installations, the maintenance of hygienic standards in the various types of baths in operation has been satisfactory.



### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act requires satisfactory standards of cleanliness, lighting, ventilation, temperature, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, accommodation for clothing, seating requirements, seats for sedentary workers and eating facilities. In addition conditions are laid down governing floors, passages, stairs, fencing and cleaning of machinery, training and supervision of persons operating machines, prohibition of heavy work, first aid and fire precautions. Authorities responsible for the enforcement of these provisions are local authorities, H.M. factory inspectors and H.M. inspectors of mines and quarries.

Statistical details showing administration of the Act by district councils are given in the following table.

DISTRICT	Number of inspections made	Number of unsatisfactory conditions found	Number remedied by informal action	Number remedied by statutory action
<b>URBAN.</b>				
Guisborough .. ..	21	—	—	—
Loftus .. ..	115	181	116	—
Malton .. ..	58	30	30	—
Northallerton .. ..	77	19	27	—
Pickering .. ..	64	8	7	—
Richmond Borough .. ..	40	32	26	—
Saltburn & Marske .. ..	101	38	38	—
Scalby .. ..	70	—	—	—
Scarborough Borough .. ..	56	53	189	—
Skelton & Brotton .. ..	40	2	2	—
Whitby .. ..	63	7	4	—
<b>RURAL.</b>				
Aysgarth .. ..	20	—	—	—
Bedale .. ..	23	3	3	—
Croft .. ..	4	13	7	—
Easingwold .. ..	24	4	4	—
Flaxton .. ..	111	12	12	—
Helmsley .. ..	47	15	3	—
Kirkbymoorside .. ..	38	6	6	—
Leyburn .. ..	55	9	9	—
Malton .. ..	17	1	1	—
Masham .. ..	60	4	4	—
Northallerton .. ..	16	6	6	—
Pickering .. ..	3	—	—	—
Reeth .. ..	36	3	3	—
Richmond .. ..	214	41	41	—
Scarborough .. ..	97	116	66	—
Startforth .. ..	23	2	2	—
Stokesley .. ..	114	57	57	—
Thirsk .. ..	88	26	17	—
Wath .. ..	42	5	5	—
Whitby .. ..	4	2	2	—
Totals ..	1,741	696	687	—

### DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

The County Health Inspectors are authorised to carry out duties under the above Order on behalf of the County Council : these duties involve pre-licensing inspection of premises and plant used for waste food boiling. Since the extensive foot and mouth outbreak in the country, the number of inspections has been increased from four to six per annum and this more stringent control is considered to be partly responsible for the reduction in the number of plants in operation.

Eighty-six licensed plants were operating and 526 inspections were made during the year.



### FOOD HYGIENE

During the year the County Health Inspectors made 446 inspections of school canteens and kitchens ; recommendations for improvements to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations were made where necessary.

#### Inspections and Supervision of Food Shops

Details of inspections by officers of district councils of food shops and premises where food is prepared and the results of action taken are given in the following table :—

DISTRICT	No. of inspections	No. of unsatisfactory conditions found	No. remedied	
			Informally	Statutorily
URBAN				
1. Guisborough .. ..	68	2	2	—
2. Loftus .. ..	246	45	45	—
3. Malton .. ..	35	7	7	—
4. Northallerton .. ..	317	57	47	—
5. Pickering .. ..	23	2	2	—
6. Richmond Borough .. ..	46	38	35	—
7. Saltburn & Marske .. ..	123	42	42	—
8. Scalby .. ..	70	8	8	—
9. Scarborough Borough .. ..	1,617	56	24	—
10. Skelton & Brotton .. ..	101	—	—	—
11. Whitby .. ..	463	23	23	—
Total Urban .. ..	3,109	280	235	—
RURAL				
1. Aysgarth .. ..	22	2	1	—
2. Bedale .. ..	37	5	5	—
3. Croft .. ..	17	38	28	—
4. Easingwold .. ..	131	37	37	—
5. Flaxton .. ..	79	21	20	1
6. Helmsley .. ..	127	—	—	—
7. Kirkbymoorside .. ..	82	9	8	—
8. Leyburn .. ..	57	10	10	—
9. Malton .. ..	8	—	—	—
10. Masham .. ..	70	2	2	—
11. Northallerton .. ..	30	3	3	—
12. Pickering .. ..	15	1	1	—
13. Reeth .. ..	136	5	5	—
14. Richmond .. ..	564	58	58	—
15. Scarborough .. ..	105	36	22	—
16. Startforth .. ..	33	2	2	—
17. Stokesley .. ..	147	3	3	—
18. Thirsk .. ..	189	15	12	—
19. Wath .. ..	58	61	56	—
20. Whitby .. ..	29	3	3	—
Total Rural .. ..	1,936	311	276	1
Administrative County .. ..	5,045	591	511	1

### Pesticide Residues in Foodstuffs

The scheme prepared by the County Councils Association in conjunction with the Association of Public Analysts, the Association of Municipal Corporations and the Urban District Councils Association, to check pesticide residues in foodstuffs was concluded in July of this year. The County Council participated in the scheme and samples have been taken over a period of two years by the County Health Inspectors.

The conclusion reached from the results of analysis are that whilst contamination has been found the degree of contamination has not been such as to be of significance to public health in the short term. This opinion is based on the first year report, the report on the second year of the survey is awaited.

### Food and Drugs Act

As authorised Food and Drugs Officers of the County Council the County Health Inspectors have carried out duties under the Food and Drugs Act and Merchandise Marks Acts. Weekly samples have been taken of a cross section of food and drugs on sale to the public ; the results of this sampling are as follows :—

Total number of samples taken	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Number Inferior	False Description
626	599	—	23	4

### Foreign Objects in Food

44 complaints were received of foreign objects in food and were investigated by the County Health Inspectors.

A prosecution relating to the presence of a beetle in a carton of yoghurt was successful, the producer being fined £10 with £6 6s. 0d. costs.

Other complaints were dealt with informally by warning letters to the vendors as the complaints although apparently justifiable could not be legally sustained for lack of evidence or unwillingness of complainants to give evidence.

## HOUSING

The following statistical table gives details of the provision of new houses and action taken in respect of existing properties and moveable dwellings in each county district

## HOUSING,

DISTRICT	NEW HOUSES		UNFIT HOUSES (Housing		
	No. of houses erected by local authority	No. of houses erected by private persons	No. of inspections made	No. inspected for housing defects	No. of unfit houses capable of repair
URBAN					
1. Guisborough ..	39	148	21	39	19
2. Loftus ..	—	16	518	395	368
3. Malton ..	—	17	60	38	—
4. Northallerton ..	121	45	454	164	158
5. Pickering ..	49	28	41	56	10
6. Richmond ..	—	49	181	67	27
7. Saltburn & Marske ..	30	389	124	82	18
8. Scalby ..	—	88	145	50	6
9. Scarborough ..	54	277	353	353	91
10. Skelton & Brotton ..	9	171	247	49	26
11. Whitby ..	57	9	—	—	—
Total Urban ..	359	1,237	2,144	1,292	723
RURAL					
1. Aysgarth ..	20	7	127	22	17
2. Bedale ..	17	42	89	41	8
3. Croft ..	—	18	69	51	—
4. Easingwold ..	47	83	53	9	—
5. Flaxton ..	—	385	136	48	37
6. Helmsley ..	5	11	43	13	13
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	33	20	74	41	12
8. Leyburn ..	19	37	87	25	25
9. Malton ..	7	25	50	50	50
10. Masham ..	—	3	5	23	—
11. Northallerton ..	—	161	115	79	75
12. Pickering ..	4	39	28	28	28
13. Reeth ..	—	4	34	41	48
14. Richmond ..	118	111	364	172	29
15. Scarborough ..	—	132	114	81	—
16. Startforth ..	—	16	170	118	172
17. Stokesley ..	54	258	90	62	60
18. Thirsk ..	—	80	27	89	15
19. Wath ..	—	8	7	5	2
20. Whitby ..	26	43	566	172	153
Total Rural ..	350	1,483	2,248	1,170	744
Administrative County ..	709	2,720	4,392	2,463	1,467



Act, 1957    Rent Act, 1957)				MOVEABLE DWELLINGS		
No. of unfit houses made suitable for human habitation	No. unfit for human habitation	No. of houses closed	No. of houses demolished	No. of licensed sites	No. of inspections of licensed sites	No. of unlicensed moveable dwellings
19	2	2	2	2	6	—
368	28	1	—	2	7	—
—	—	1	14	—	—	—
122	6	—	6	1	19	6
10	7	—	—	6	5	1
19	32	2	17	2	2	—
12	9	3	—	3	24	—
6	—	—	—	3	30	—
86	—	—	—	2	24	—
—	6	—	—	7	41	—
—	—	—	—	4	10	—
642	90	9	39	32	168	7
18	16	1	1	25	18	22
11	14	4	3	6	6	—
1	4	4	—	1	—	—
1	9	3	13	22	35	5
37	11	—	2	16	61	—
8	2	2	—	5	3	—
13	14	2	—	—	—	1
27	—	—	—	5	40	—
32	—	—	—	2	12	—
—	—	—	—	3	2	—
41	7	4	6	7	12	1
2	7	1	1	20	20	1
16	38	—	—	16	48	—
35	4	2	4	32	108	14
1	8	—	3	59	152	—
26	14	—	—	20	38	3
44	2	1	1	28	29	—
24	24	5	39	41	29	13
1	5	3	—	10	5	—
100	10	—	—	86	110	1
438	189	32	73	404	728	61
1,080	279	41	112	436	896	68

**PART E—GENERAL****(a) Public Health Act, 1936, (Nursing Homes).**

The number of nursing homes registered at the end of 1968 was 9. Any premises which are the subject of an application for registration are inspected and reported upon by a medical officer ; after registration, nursing homes are supervised and inspected by officers of the medical department.

The number of beds provided in these nursing homes at the end of 1968 was 273.

**(b) Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act, 1948. (As amended).****(i) Child Minders**

During 1968, two child-minders were registered.

**(ii) Premises.**

During 1968, 15 premises were registered.

**(c) National Assistance Act, 1948—Blind Persons**

The number of persons whose names were on the register of blind persons at 31st December, 1968 was 627. Of these, 42 male and 67 female were ascertained on Form BD 8 during 1968.

## PART F—STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1

Number of Births in each District during 1968.

DISTRICT	Estimated mid-year home population 1968	Total live births	Illegiti- mate live births	Crude Birth- rate per 1,000 popu- lation	Adjusted births rate per 1,000 popu- lation	Excess of births over deaths. (Natural increase)	Natural increase per 1,000 popu- lation
A.—URBAN.							
1. Guisborough *	13,040	229	14	17.6	15.3	82	6.3
2. Loftus	8,170	121	7	14.8	15.9	31	3.8
3. Malton	4,190	57	6	13.6	14.8	— 2	..
4. Northallerton	8,130	134	7	16.5	15.7	51	6.3
5. Pickering	4,450	61	3	13.7	15.5	6	1.4
6. Richmond	7,510	115	19	15.3	13.6	37	4.9
7. Saltburn & Marske	16,820	332	20	19.7	17.8	171	10.2
8. Scalby	8,260	98	9	11.9	11.5	1	.1
9. Scarborough	42,510	569	82	13.4	15.7	— 259	..
10. Skelton & Brotton	14,140	259	16	18.3	19.8	91	6.4
11. Whitby	12,240	203	11	16.6	18.2	— 16	..
Total Urban	139,460	2,178	194	15.6	16.6	193	1.4
B.—RURAL.							
1. Aysgarth	3,180	41	2	12.9	15.6	— 16	..
2. Bedale	9,060	170	10	18.8	19.0	87	9.6
3. Croft	2,040	36	3	17.6	17.8	12	5.9
4. Easingwold	11,540	179	8	15.5	16.8	73	6.3
5. Flaxton *	34,090	557	21	16.3	13.4	201	5.9
6. Helmsley	5,120	55	6	10.7	14.6	..	..
7. Kirkbymoorside	4,350	46	4	10.6	14.2	— 24	..
8. Leyburn	6,150	74	6	12.0	14.1	— 3	..
9. Malton	5,540	74	7	13.4	15.6	10	1.8
10. Masham	1,710	16	2	9.4	12.8	3	1.8
11. Northallerton	9,510	174	7	18.3	19.8	50	5.3
12. Pickering	5,080	69	3	13.6	16.4	9	1.8
13. Reeth	2,010	27	4	13.4	17.7	2	1.0
14. Richmond	25,210	536	20	21.3	22.5	394	15.6
15. Scarborough	10,130	151	6	14.9	19.5	23	2.3
16. Startforth	4,000	56	3	14.0	15.1	5	1.3
17. Stokesley *	22,340	345	12	15.4	15.6	129	5.8
18. Thirsk	14,630	249	18	17.0	17.5	109	7.5
19. Wath	2,460	30	2	12.2	13.5	10	4.1
20. Whitby	11,630	164	11	14.1	17.9	16	1.4
Total Rural	189,780	3,049	155	16.1	16.9	1,090	5.7
Administrative County	329,240	5,227	349	15.9	16.7	1,283	3.9
Totals for 1967	435,510	7,831	601	18.0	18.4	2,903	6.7

**Adjusted Birth Rate.** In order to effect a true comparison between districts, the crude rate (*i.e.* proportion of total populations) is multiplied by a comparability factor compiled and issued by the Registrar General.

\*To allow calculation of valid birth rates, the population figures for districts affected by the change of boundary have been weighted by the Registrar General.



TABLE 2.

Number of Deaths in each District during 1968.

DISTRICT	Estimated mid-year home population 1968	Total deaths	Crude Death-rate per 1,000 population	Adjusted death-rate per 1,000 population	Deaths under 1 year	Total infantile mortality per 1,000 live births	Illegitimate children, deaths under 1 year	Illegitimate children, deaths under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births
<b>A.—Urban</b>								
1. Guisborough *	.. 13,040	147	11.3	10.3	1	4	..	..
2. Loftus	.. 8,170	90	11.0	13.2	..	..	..	..
3. Malton	.. 4,190	59	14.1	11.1	..	..	..	..
4. Northallerton	.. 8,130	83	10.2	12.8	4	30	..	..
5. Pickering	.. 4,450	55	12.4	11.7	2	33	..	..
6. Richmond	.. 7,510	78	10.4	12.7	2	17	..	..
7. Saltburn & Marske	.. 16,820	161	9.6	11.9	1	3	1	50.0
8. Scalby	.. 8,260	97	11.7	7.9	..	..	..	..
9. Scarborough	.. 42,510	828	19.5	12.3	11	19	4	48.8
10. Skelton & Brotton	.. 14,140	168	11.9	13.5	11	42	1	62.5
11. Whitby	.. 12,240	219	18.0	11.2	2	10	..	..
Total Urban	.. 139,460	1,985	14.2	11.5	34	16	6	30.9
<b>B.—RURAL</b>								
1. Aysgarth	.. 3,180	57	17.9	12.4	..	..	..	..
2. Bedale	.. 9,060	83	9.2	8.4	3	18	..	..
3. Croft	.. 2,040	24	11.8	12.7	..	..	..	..
4. Easingwold	.. 11,540	106	9.2	9.4	3	17	..	..
5. Flaxton *	.. 34,090	356	10.4	10.4	4	7	..	..
6. Helmsley	.. 5,120	55	10.7	12.4	2	36	..	..
7. Kirkbymoorside	.. 4,350	70	16.1	12.7	2	43	..	..
8. Leyburn	.. 6,150	77	12.5	10.0	1	14	..	..
9. Malton	.. 5,540	64	11.6	11.7	4	54	..	..
10. Masham	.. 1,710	13	7.6	6.8	1	63	1	500.0
11. Northallerton	.. 9,510	124	13.0	12.7	1	6	..	..
12. Pickering	.. 5,080	60	11.8	9.8	..	..	..	..
13. Reeth	.. 2,010	25	12.4	9.8	..	..	..	..
14. Richmond	.. 25,210	142	5.6	9.9	13	24	..	..
15. Scarborough	.. 10,130	128	12.6	7.8	2	13	1	166.7
16. Startforth	.. 4,000	51	12.8	13.1	..	..	..	..
17. Stokesley *	.. 22,340	216	9.7	11.9	5	14	1	83.3
18. Thirsk	.. 14,630	140	9.6	9.7	2	8	2	111.1
19. Wath	.. 2,460	20	8.1	12.7	1	33	..	..
20. Whitby	.. 11,630	148	12.7	10.6	2	12	..	..
Total Rural	.. 189,780	1,959	10.3	10.4	46	15	5	32.3
Administrative County	.. 329,240	3,944	12.0	10.8	80	15	11	31.5
Totals for 1967	.. 435,510	4,928	11.3	11.3	148	19	15	25.0

**Adjusted Death Rates.** As populations of districts are not similarly constituted it is necessary to multiply the crude death rate of a district by its comparability factor to enable comparisons between districts to be made.

\*To allow calculation of valid death rates, the population figures for districts affected by the change of boundary have been weighted by the Registrar General.

TABLE 3.

## Deaths according to Age-Groups 1968

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
Enteritis and other	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea Diseases	F	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of	M	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	4
Respiratory System	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Other Tuberculosis	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	M	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective or	M	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
parasitic diseases	F	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Malignant Neoplasms	M	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	20	12
Stomach	F	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	9	11
Lung bronchus	M	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	35	50	16
	F	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	15	5
Breast	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	12	19	27
Uterus	F	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	10	7	6
Leukaemia	M	12	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	1	3	1
	F	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	6
Other	M	181	1	..	1	1	3	3	5	16	38	66	47
	F	172	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	15	44	46	60
Benign and Unspecified	M	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..
Neoplasms	F	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1
Diabetes Mellitus	M	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	8	5
	F	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	6
Avitaminoses etc.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Endocrine	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Diseases	F	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Anaemias	M	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
	F	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	4
Other Diseases of	M	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blood	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mental Disorders	M	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Meningitis	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Other Diseases of	M	17	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	4	2	6
Nervous System	F	11	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	5
Chronic Rheumatic	M	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	2	2
Heart Disease	F	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	5
Hypertensive Disease	M	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	5
	F	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	11
Ischaemic Heart	M	604	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	49	119	184	238
Disease	F	546	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	16	48	139	339
Other Forms of	M	96	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	4	21	68
Heart Disease	F	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	18	126
Cerebrovascular	M	276	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	11	32	90	137
Disease	F	410	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	12	25	78	292

TABLE 3—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 & over	
Other Diseases of	M	72	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	9	20	41	
Circulatory System	F	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	11	55	
Influenza	M	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	
	F	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	9	
Pneumonia	M	116	3	7	..	..	3	1	..	3	7	25	67	
	F	121	..	3	4	..	..	1	1	2	9	21	80	
Bronchitis and	M	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	20	36	26	
Emphysema	F	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	8	8	26	
Asthma	M	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	
	F	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	
Other Diseases of	M	19	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	5	6	
Respiratory System	F	14	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	6	
Peptic Ulcer	M	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	10	1	
	F	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	13	
Appendicitis	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Intestinal Obstruction	M	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	5	
and Hernia	F	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	
	F	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	3	
Other Diseases of	M	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	4	
Digestive System	F	16	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	2	9	
Nephritis and	M	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	
Nephrosis	F	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	
Other Diseases,	M	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	6	
Genito Urinary System	F	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	5	
Diseases of Skin,	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Subcutaneous Tissue	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Diseases of Musculo-	M	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Skeletal System	F	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	
Congenital Abnormalities	M	19	14	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	7	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	
Birth Injury,	M	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Difficult Labour etc.	F	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Causes of	M	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Perinatal Mortality	F	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Symptoms and	M	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Ill-defined Conditions	F	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	14	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	30	..	..	..	3	10	3	1	3	5	1	4	
	F	19	..	..	1	4	1	2	3	1	2	4	1	
All other Accidents	M	28	1	..	..	2	4	2	1	4	2	4	8	
	F	46	..	..	2	2	2	..	1	1	2	5	31	
Suicide and Self-Inflicted	M	16	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	4	3	1	
Injuries	F	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	5	1	
All other External causes	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
TOTALS	M	1,934	44	14	5	9	30	24	39	130	322	583	734	
All causes	F	2,010	15	7	12	8	6	10	35	98	207	438	1,174	



TABLE 4.

Deaths in Sanitary Districts from the seven chief causes, 1968.

DISTRICT	Heart disease.		Cancer,		Vascular lesions of nervous system.		Respiratory non-tuberculous		Other circulatory disease		Accidents excluding Motor Vehicles		Motor Vehicle accidents	
	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population
A.—URBAN														
1. Guisborough	.. 46	3.53	25	1.92	31	2.38	22	1.69	3	.23	4	.31	5	.38
2. Loftus	.. 28	3.43	15	1.84	13	1.59	16	1.96	4	.49	5	.62	2	.24
3. Malton	.. 23	5.49	9	2.15	10	2.39	6	1.43	..	..	2	.48	..	..
4. Northallerton	.. 33	4.06	10	1.23	12	1.48	12	1.48	2	.25	4	.49	3	.37
5. Pickering	.. 19	4.27	5	1.12	11	2.47	8	1.80	1	.22	..	..	..	..
6. Richmond	.. 28	3.73	11	1.46	12	1.60	11	1.46	4	.53	..	..	1	.13
7. Saltburn & Marske	.. 59	3.51	29	1.72	25	1.49	21	1.25	3	.18	2	.12	1	.06
8. Scalby	.. 43	5.21	22	2.66	13	1.57	3	.36	2	.24	3	.36	2	.24
9. Scarborough	.. 363	8.54	147	3.46	159	3.74	51	1.20	25	.59	10	.24	5	.12
10. Skelton & Brotton	.. 56	3.96	33	2.33	24	1.70	18	1.27	13	.92	4	.28	1	.07
11. Whitby	.. 88	7.19	28	2.29	45	3.68	25	2.04	11	.90	4	.33	..	..
Total Urban	.. 786	5.64	334	2.39	355	2.55	193	1.38	68	.49	38	.27	20	.14
B.—RURAL														
1. Aysgarth	.. 21	6.60	12	3.77	6	1.89	8	2.52	4	1.26	2	.63	..	..
2. Bedale	.. 29	3.20	9	.99	14	1.55	15	1.66	6	.66	1	.11	..	..
3. Croft	.. 9	4.41	7	3.43	3	1.47	4	1.96	1	1.96	..	..	..	..
4. Easingwold	.. 29	2.51	22	1.91	16	1.39	17	1.47	..	..	3	.26	1	.09
5. Flaxton	.. 136	3.99	55	1.61	59	1.73	47	1.38	13	.38	8	.23	5	.15
6. Helmsley	.. 17	3.32	12	2.34	9	1.76	7	1.37	2	.39	1	.20	..	..
7. Kirkbymoorside	.. 24	5.52	12	2.76	17	3.91	4	.92	2	.46	1	.23	1	.23
8. Leyburn	.. 30	4.88	15	2.44	11	1.79	13	2.11	..	..	1	.16	..	..
9. Malton	.. 15	2.71	23	4.15	13	2.35	6	1.08	1	.18	..	..	..	..
10. Masham	.. 3	1.75	4	2.34	2	1.17	2	1.17	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Northallerton	.. 33	3.47	22	2.31	21	2.21	22	2.31	8	.84	3	.32	3	.32
12. Pickering	.. 23	4.53	13	2.56	11	2.17	5	.98	2	.39	..	..	..	..
13. Reeth	.. 5	2.49	3	1.49	9	4.48	2	1.00	3	1.49	..	..	1	.50
14. Richmond	.. 37	1.47	22	.87	21	.83	28	1.11	6	.24	2	.08	4	.16
15. Scarborough	.. 59	5.82	24	2.37	19	1.88	14	1.38	3	.30	2	.20	1	.10
16. Startforth	.. 15	3.75	8	2.00	7	1.75	5	1.25	2	.50	1	.25	6	1.50
17. Stokesley	.. 68	3.04	45	2.01	42	1.88	20	.90	11	.49	3	.13	2	.09
18. Thirsk	.. 58	3.96	27	1.85	22	1.50	15	1.03	3	.21	3	.21	2	.14
19. Wath	.. 6	2.44	3	1.22	1	.41	2	.81	2	.81	..	..	3	1.22
20. Whitby	.. 52	4.47	28	2.41	28	2.41	9	.77	8	.69	5	.43	..	..
Total Rural	.. 669	3.53	366	1.93	331	1.74	245	1.29	77	.41	36	.19	29	.15
Administrative County	.. 1455	4.42	700	2.13	686	2.08	438	1.33	145	.44	74	.22	49	.15





TABLE 5.—DEATHS, with their causes, in each District during 1968.

[illegible]





TABLE 6.

Notification of Infectious Disease in 1968 as given in the weekly returns rendered  
by Medical Officers of Health.

DISTRICT.		Smallpox	Scarlet fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever, includes typhoid & paratyphoid	Cholera	Plague	Meningococcal Infection	Acute poliomyelitis		Acute encephalitis.	Food poisoning	Dysentery	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Malaria (at home)	Malaria (abroad)	Measles (excluding Rubella)	Whooping cough	Tuberculosis			Infective Jaundice
									Paralytic	Non-paralytic									Respiratory	Meninges & C.N.S.	Other	
A.—URBAN																						
1. Guisborough *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	63	..	2	..	..	1
2. Loftus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	1	..	..	9
3. Malton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
4. Northallerton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	..	3	..	..	..
5. Pickering	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..
6. Richmond	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	122	28	1	..	1	..
7. Saltburn & Marske	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	216	..	..	..	..	4
8. Scalby	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..
9. Scarborough	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	10	..	..	..	366	10	10	..	..	8
10. Skelton & Brotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	1	..	3
11. Whitby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	2	2	..	..	1
Total Urban		..	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	25	1	..	..	1132	40	23	..	2	26
1967		..	41	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	9	107	2	..	..	1696	177	51	..	5	..
B.—RURAL																						
1. Aysgarth	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	15	17	..	..	..	2
2. Bedale	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	7	1	..	..	..
3. Croft	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1
4. Easingwold	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	99	..	1	..	..	2
5. Flaxton *	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	172	3	3	..	2	8
6. Helmsley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	7	1	..	..	..
7. Kirkbymoorside	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	..	1	..	..	1
8. Leyburn	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..
9. Malton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
10. Masham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
11. Northallerton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	1	..	..	1
12. Pickering	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	1	..	..
13. Reeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
14. Richmond	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	18	..	..	..	315	31	3	..	2	17
15. Scarborough	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	94	2	3	..	..	2
16. Startforth	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	3	..	..	..	..
17. Stokesley *	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	206	2	4	..	1	..
18. Thirsk	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	1
19. Wath	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Whitby	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	42	11	1	..	..	11
Total Rural		..	102	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	14	30	..	..	1	1424	83	21	..	6	46
1967		..	85	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	23	41	..	..	..	1684	302	7	..	3	..
Administrative County		..	124	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	59	55	1	..	1	2556	123	44	..	8	72
1967		..	126	..	4	..	..	4	2	..	1	32	148	2	..	..	3380	479	58	..	8	..

\* Includes that part of the Riding transferred on 1st April, 1968.

**Part G—School Health Service**

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## GENERAL STATISTICS

The Education Committee is responsible for primary and secondary education throughout the administrative county. Certain functions relating to primary and secondary education are exercised by the Scarborough Divisional Executive in the area of that division which consists of the municipal borough of Scarborough, the urban district of Scalby, and the rural district of Scarborough. Subject to the general direction of the Committee, the school health service in the Scarborough division is administered by the divisional executive.

Population in the administrative county (mid-year 1968)	..	..	323,970
Children on registers of primary and nursery schools, January, 1969	..	..	30,739
Children on registers of secondary schools, January, 1969	..	..	16,644
Children on registers of special schools, January, 1969	..	..	317
		Total	47,700
Primary schools or departments, January, 1969	..	..	251
Secondary schools, January, 1969	..	..	39
Special and hospital schools, January, 1969	..	..	6
		Total	296

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUPILS

Section 48 of the Education Act, 1944 lays down that a local education authority must make provision at appropriate intervals for the medical inspection of pupils in maintained schools. Medical inspection is of three kinds—Periodic, Special, Re-inspection.

### 1. Periodic

In the County area, periodic examinations take place on four occasions during a child's school career—school entry, age 8 or 9 years, entry to secondary school and a final inspection prior to leaving the secondary school. During 1968, 17,423 periodic medical inspections were carried out.

### 2. Special

A special examination is carried out by a school medical officer at the request of the parents, teachers or school nurses when some defect is suspected but the child is not due to have a periodic inspection. This enables early treatment or advice to be given. 6,045 special inspections were carried out during 1968.

### 3. Re-inspection

Re-inspections are carried out on children who, at a previous examination, had some defect requiring treatment or observation. These examinations constitute a vital part of the service as, if no surveillance follows, routine medical examinations at fixed intervals are of limited value. 5,282 re-inspections were carried out during 1968.

## Following-Up

The health visitor/school nurse has visited the home regularly during the child's pre-school life and is known to the parents, teaching staff and family doctor. After a medical examination—periodic, special or re-inspection—has been carried out in the absence of a parent the health visitor/school nurse is able to ensure that all relevant information is brought to the notice of all interested parties. This is a vital bridge between home, school and the general practitioner.

### Audiometric Surveys

Regular Audiometric Surveys by a nurse have continued. In 1968 9,021 tests were performed as compared with 11,346 in 1967. The number of children who failed the test in 1968 was 168 as compared with 244 in 1967.

### Cleanliness

School nurses carried out 108,702 examinations for cleanliness in 1968. Lice, nits or both were found in 1,236 pupils—an infestation rate of 1.14% which is a welcome drop from the 3.6% and 3.2% rates recorded in 1966 and 1967 respectively.

The number of schools found to be totally clear of infestation rose to 168 from 137 recorded in 1967 ; once more there was no school with more than 20% of pupils infested. The improvement in the control of infestation is further shown by the issue of only 7 cleansing notices to parents.

### Clothing and Footwear

The general standard is now very good and cases of inadequate clothing are rare. The wearing of pointed and other unsuitable forms of “fashion” footwear may lead to deformity of the feet and the subsequent need for chiropody or orthopaedic treatment.

## DISEASES AND DEFECTS

In 1968, 2,850 of the children who received a periodic examination were found to be suffering from a condition (other than dental disease or vermin infestation) which the examining doctor considered required treatment.

The following table shows the numbers and percentages of children requiring treatment analysed according to year of birth.

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	Number of Pupils		
	Inspected	Found to require Treatment (excluding dental diseases and infes- tation with vermin)	%
1964 and later	76	16	21.05
1963 ..	1,743	230	13.20
1962 ..	3,000	375	12.50
1961 ..	1,678	199	11.86
1960 ..	2,333	293	12.56
1959 ..	1,358	226	16.64
1958 ..	903	157	17.39
1957 ..	1,005	204	20.30
1956 ..	1,410	273	19.36
1955 ..	924	185	20.02
1954 ..	900	177	19.67
1953 and earlier	2,093	515	24.61
TOTAL ..	17,423	2,850	16.36

Further details are given in Part I, Table A and Part II, Table A.



## Ear, Nose and Throat

The number of children classed as requiring surgery for tonsils and adenoids was 284 in 1968 as compared with 258 in 1967. A further 51 children were operated upon for other ear, nose and throat conditions—this is an increase of 12 over the total of 39 for 1967. Children requiring specialist advice are referred to Darlington, Middlesbrough, Scarborough or York.

## Eye

The number of children referred to ophthalmic clinics on account of defective eyesight or squint decreased from 2,741 in 1967 to 2,717 in 1968. Due to the reduction in the school population by approximately one third following the Teesside Order, 1968 the above figures conceal a marked rise in the number of children referred for treatment. These eye clinics are administered by the authority but staffed by specialists provided by the Newcastle and Leeds Regional Hospital Boards.

The following table analyses the numbers with visual defects seen at the clinics during the past 10 years :—

Year	VISION				SQUINT		
	School Population	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observaton	Total	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation	Total
1959	58,116	1,836	2,607	4,443	164	171	335
1960	58,706	1,294	1,935	3,229	156	223	379
1961	59,557	1,437	1,803	3,240	184	200	384
1962	59,740	2,274	1,216	3,490	323	111	434
1963	61,373	2,625	1,675	4,300	422	154	576
1964	62,911	2,802	1,249	4,051	443	105	548
1965	65,049	2,584	1,825	4,409	455	102	557
1966	66,933	2,252	1,035	3,287	437	40	497
1967	69,229	2,063	609	2,672	474	59	533
1968	47,700	2,733	412	3,145	349	54	403

## Skin

As statistics of children receiving treatment from family doctors and hospitals are not available, the figures below relate only to treatment carried out by the School Health Service.

Year	Unspecified Lesions	Scabies	Ringworm	Impetigo
1959	Not recorded	9	78	67
1960	Not recorded	—	44	30
1961	Not recorded	1	41	59
1962	1,118	13	4	22
1963	794	24	5	18
1964	716	6	2	9
1965	468	1	1	3
1966	351	4	3	—
1967	462	3	1	7
1968	184	2	—	5

Some of these treatments are carried out in the child's home instead of in a minor ailment clinic. There are now too few cases of contagious skin disease to enable valid comparisons to be made with previous years.



## Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning

Infective jaundice became notifiable as from 15th June, 1968 under the Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations 1968. Further changes in the list of notifiable diseases were made in the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968.

Corrected notifications of infectious disease during the year in North Riding children aged 5—14 years inclusive, are as follows :—

### CASES OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, AGE 5—14

Disease					
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	86
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	64
Acute Poliomyelitis (par)	..	..	..	..	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (non-par)	..	..	..	..	—
Measles (excluding Rubella)	..	..	..	..	1,045
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	25
† Acute Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	3
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	—
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	..	..	..	..	—
Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious)	..	..	..	..	—
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	..	—
Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	..	..	—
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	..	..	..	..	3
Tuberculosis (Meninges and C.N.S.)	..	..	..	..	—
Tuberculosis (Other)	..	..	..	..	—
* Infective Jaundice	..	..	..	..	34
Acute Meningitis	..	..	..	..	1
† Leptospirosis	..	..	..	..	—
† Tetanus	..	..	..	..	—
† Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	..	—
† Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	—

\* Notifiable from 15th June, 1968

† Notifiable from 1st October, 1968

‡ Ceased to be notifiable from 1st October, 1968

It is satisfactory that cases of diphtheria and poliomyelitis continue to be absent from the above list. All children should be given booster doses against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Polio at school entry. A further booster dose against Tetanus and Polio should also be given prior to a child leaving school. Re-vaccination against smallpox is recommended at school entry and again just prior to leaving school. School medical officers do not carry out smallpox vaccinations or re-vaccinations and parents make their own arrangements for these with their family doctor.

## Orthopaedic Defects

Orthopaedic clinics were held regularly in the following places :—

Guisborough	Richmond
Kirkbymoorside	Saltburn
Loftus	Scarborough
Malton	Whitby
Northallerton	York (rented from the York
Pickering	Committee)
Number of sessions with Doctor in attendance	.. 123
Number of children attending	.. .. 739
Total attendances	.. .. 2,198

In addition clinic sessions were also conducted by one or other of the two orthopaedic nurses.

## Minor Ailments

Clinic sessions for school children with minor ailments were held daily when required at Pickering and Scarborough, three times weekly at Whitby, twice weekly at Clifton Without and New Earswick, once weekly at Brotton, Guisborough, Lingdale and Saltburn, and fortnightly at Loftus. As well as being used for the supervision and treatment of relatively trivial conditions, the clinics provide suitable centres at which the school medical officers are available for consultation by parents. Examinations of various kinds are also carried out at these clinics which are an important part of the school health services. A significant proportion of the time of the staff at these clinics is given to assessment of handicaps and other special examinations.

The condition for which the children attended and the number of visits and re-visits made were as follows :—

### Attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics

Conditions for which children attended	Number of first visits	Number of re-visits
Skin	238	787
Minor injuries	74	223
Verminous conditions	19	104
Sores	13	11
Impetigo	5	16
External eye disease	10	4
Vision	12	1
Ear discharge and/or deafness	9	4
Nose and throat disease	7	—
Scabies	2	—
Orthopaedic defects	1	3
Speech defect	1	—
Heart and circulation defects	—	—
Ringworm—Head	—	—
Ringworm—Body	—	—
Other conditions	72	22
Total	463	1,175

### SPEECH THERAPY

There has been very little change in the staffing position during the year under review. At 31-12-1968 an equivalent of 2.7 whole-time therapists was employed compared with 2.64 whole-time therapists equivalent in 1967.

Total number of treatments	..	..	..	7,808
Interviews with parents	..	..	..	253
Cases under treatment at beginning of the year	..			275
Number of cases admitted	..	..	..	419
Cases discharged and withdrawn	..	..		381
Cases remaining under treatment	..	..		313

The reasons for cessation of treatments were as follows :—

			Boys	Girls	Total
Discharged adjusted	}	..	199	100	299
Discharged conditionally					
Left district	..	..	22	14	36
Left school	..	..	6	1	7
Poor attendance	..	..	18	9	27
Refused treatment	..	..	2	4	6
Referred for investigation	..	..	5	1	6
<hr/>					
Total	..	..	252	129	381
Remaining under treatment	..	..			313
<hr/>					
Total	..	..			694

The defects from which these children suffer are given in the following table :—

			School Children			Pre-School Children		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<hr/>								
Voice								
Dysphonia	..		13	21	34	3	3	6
Articulation								
Dyslalia	..	..	265	124	389	43	22	65
Dysenia	..	..	13	2	15	4	—	4
Dysarthria	..		6	2	8	—	1	1
Dyspraxia	..		6	2	8	1	1	2
Language								
Dysphasia	..		2	3	5	7	4	11
Alalia	..	..	26	16	42	20	12	32
Fluency								
Stammering	..		61	9	70	—	—	—
Cluttering	..		2	—	2	—	—	—
<hr/>								
Total	..		394	179	573	78	43	121

### Other Medical Examinations

#### (a) Employment of school children

474 children were medically examined under the provisions of the bye-laws relating to the employment of children between 13 years and school leaving age. All but 8 children were considered fit for employment without detriment to their health. No children were examined in connection with employment in entertainment.

#### (b) Medical examination of entrants to the teaching profession

The total number of entrants examined during the past 4 years are given below :—

Year	Male	Female	Total
1965	154	322	476
1966	156	330	486
1967	177	361	538
1968	123	316	439

X-ray examinations were arranged for all candidates and appropriate recommendations forwarded to the authorities concerned.



### (c) Superannuation Medical Examinations

Medical Officers in the School Health Service examined 409 candidates for superannuable appointment to the staff of the Education Authority. From 16th September, 1968 it was no longer necessary for all candidates to be given a full medical examination. A medical questionnaire is now completed by all candidates and this is scrutinised by a medical officer. In cases where a disease or defect is noted or suspected further enquiries are made and in a few cases a medical examination is carried out when considered necessary.

### THE CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

I am indebted to Miss E. M. Milbanke for the following Report :—

The creation of Teesside at the end of the first quarter of 1968 necessitated staff changes and a reorganisation of the Child Guidance Service, one third of which had been centred on the Redcar Clinic. The pattern envisaged for the future was to develop the child guidance clinics and school psychological services from four centres : Catterick Camp, Guisborough, Scarborough and the area north of York.

As usual, twice as many boys as girls were registered in the county this year. Altogether 359 cases were referred : 124 by head teachers, 77 by school medical officers, 48 by family doctors, 27 by hospitals, 27 by parents directly, 20 by the Children's Officer, 10 by magistrates and probation officers, 9 by health visitors, 7 by other child guidance clinics, 6 by the Chief Education Officer, and 4 by speech therapists.

The problems as referred were broadly classified as :

Nervous Disorders	Physical Symptoms	Behaviour	Educational
60	23	119	150

Seven reports were prepared for the juvenile courts.

### Scarborough and Whitby

The Scarborough and Whitby area, the largest in terms of school population, was unaffected by boundary changes. The work expanded and fifty per cent of the pupils referred to the Child Guidance Service in 1968 were from this part of the county. The base was at the Health Centre, Northway, Scarborough and the area served included Malton. Mr. D. D. Woodward was the educational psychologist.

Dr. B. Richardson, the psychiatrist, held six sessions a week : three in Scarborough, one in Malton, one in Whitby and one at Throxenby Hall Children's Home. She also visited Woodlands School.

The post of psychiatric social worker was vacant for most of the year although Mrs. V. MacLeod helped temporarily for a brief period. Mrs. Howes was the part-time remedial teacher at the Scarborough Clinic.

During the year 190 new cases were seen : 139 in Scarborough, 28 in Whitby and 23 in Malton.

A follow-up of cases taken on for treatment in 1966 indicated that at least two out of every three children receiving treatment had improved.

### Guisborough

The new centre in the north east of the county was at Holly House, Westgate, Guisborough serving the region of Cleveland, Marske, Saltburn, Stokesley and Yarm. Dr. L. W. Robinson was the consultant psychiatrist, and Miss A. E. Hey, the psychiatric social worker, was the only full-time member of staff. As the post of educational psychologist remained vacant, Miss E. M. Milbanke did a limited amount of testing and advisory work in schools.

Two psychiatric sessions were held each week, usually at Holly House but occasionally at Loftus Clinic or at the Children's Department Reception Centre at Brompton. From January to March Dr. Robinson held two sessions a week at the Redcar Clinic where Mrs. H. Trees was the part-time social worker.

	Seen by Psychiatrist or Full Team	P.S.W. only	Ed. Psy. & P.S.W.	Ed. Psy. only
Guisborough	24	19	8	4
Redcar Jan.—March	21	10	5	3

### Northallerton, Richmond and Catterick Camp

For half the year clinics with the full child guidance team were held at the Richmond Health Clinic on Mondays. When the New Clinic, Richmond Road, Catterick Camp, opened in July, the child guidance clinic was transferred there and it became the centre for the area extending to Leyburn and the Dales. The Northallerton area was served by a Friday morning session at the Zetland Street Clinic.

Dr. L. W. Robinson was the consultant psychiatrist, Mr. F. N. Rigg the psychiatric social worker, and Miss E. M. Milbanke the educational psychologist. From March to October Mrs. E. Morton helped on the casework side, mainly on a home visiting basis.

	Seen by Psychiatrist or Full Team		P.S.W. only	Remedial Teaching by Psycho- logist	School Psycho- logical Service	Waiting on 31-12-68
	Consul- tation only	Treatment or Clinic Support				
Catterick Camp and Richmond	17	29	8	6	19	12
North- allerton	6	12	4	—	6	6

### Thirsk and York

Dr. D. J. Galbraith, consultant psychiatrist of the Leeds R. H. B., held child guidance clinics on two mornings in the week, one at Thirsk and one at Huntington. Mr. F. N. Rigg was the psychiatric social worker. From August Mr. A. G. Davey, Lecturer in Psychology at York University, worked part-time as educational psychologist mainly in the Flaxton and Easingwold district. Miss Milbanke was the educational psychologist at Thirsk.



This area had no permanent centre.

	Seen by Psychiatrist or Full Team		P.S.W. only	School Psychological Service
	Consultation only	Treatment or clinic support		
Thirsk ..	5	10	4	8
Huntington ..	1	11	14	7

### Need for Provision for Maladjusted Pupils

Records were kept of pupils needing special provision as maladjusted, although in two-thirds of the cases there was no prospect whatsoever of obtaining suitable places.

Besides the twelve maladjusted pupils whom the county maintained in boarding schools in December 1968, there were 75 known to the Child Guidance Service who were in need of special provision as maladjusted pupils :

Day Class For Maladjusted	Boarding School For Maladjusted	Hostel For Maladjusted	Other
14 Secondary pupils 27 Junior pupils	12 Secondary pupils 5 Junior pupils	11 Secondary pupils 2 Junior pupils	3 Secondary pupils 2 Junior pupils

Of the 75 in the above table, ten were expected to be suitably placed after some delay one attended a Day E.S.N. School and three received home tuition. For the remainder no special facilities were available.

### SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

#### Report by Miss A. Potts, Principal School Dental Officer

There was a sad start to the year with the death of Mr. I. J. Faulds, the previous Principal School Dental Officer of this Authority. It is to be regretted that, after many years of devoted service to this Authority, his well earned retirement was so short. During the early part of the year the Service ran without a Chief Officer and it is to the credit of all staff that the Service was maintained in an efficient manner.

On the 1st April, with the inception of the new Teesside County Borough, a considerable population of the North Riding became included within that new Borough. As a result of this we lost three Dental Officers, 3 Dental Attendants, 2 Dental Auxiliaries and 5 Clinics ; it is therefore impossible to produce a comparison with the previous year's returns. The trend of greater demand and acceptance for conservation rather than extractions continues, and there has been a greater interest in treatment for pre-school children.

A new orthodontic scheme has been started. All cases being seen first by myself, as Orthodontist, this includes discussion between the Dental Officers and myself about each patient's treatment. As a result of this and a rationalisation of appliance designs, in co-operation with the laboratory staff, there has been a noticeable improvement in interest in orthodontic treatment, and a reported appreciation on the part of the Dental Officers of this scheme.

There continues to be a staff problem, the replacement of retiring or leaving staff is becoming increasingly difficult. This is not a problem encountered by the North Riding alone, but is a national trend. One new full time member of staff was appointed during the year, Mr. W. N. Chalk, at Thirsk, replacing Miss J. H. Suttie who retired after many years with this Authority.



Plans were made during this year for the re-equipping and general refurnishing of several surgeries, and a start was made to this end. A new clinic was opened at Catterick Camp, the demand for treatment there has increased enormously, particularly in the field of maternity and child health work. An Open Day was also held at a new Health Clinic in Yarm and, although we do not have a static dental surgery there, we do provide a mobile clinic on a hard standing at this Health Clinic. Great interest was shown in this mobile dental surgery by the many visitors. It is noticeable that the mobile dental surgeries are much appreciated by parents and patients and the acceptance rate for treatment in the areas served by these caravans is encouragingly high.

In the field of dental health no scheme has yet been tried which has involved a control area, which would enable us to produce a statistical evaluation of results but, with the help of Mr. Langmaid, the Health Education Officer, for whose help we are most grateful, plans are being made for such a scheme in the near future.

In October Mr. J. G. Potter, from the Department of Education and Science, visited us to review the North Riding dental service. His report states that they are "Pleased to note that the service continues to function in a satisfactory manner. The proportion of school children inspected to treated remains better than average whilst the output of work is being maintained at an acceptable level." The report also commented on the improvements in the service for children under five. Some criticism was made of some clinics with regard to general maintenance and standard of equipment and improvements were suggested, most of these points have either been dealt with or are in the process of being corrected. The report also suggested that consideration should be given to the use of Dental Auxiliaries. This, however, depends entirely on suitable accommodation being available *i.e.* a twin surgery arrangement, which we do not possess, or alternatively hard standing for a mobile dental surgery along-side existing static clinics. We do not at present have sufficient mobile surgeries to do this and consideration must be given to the provision of a larger number of these surgeries, both for this purpose and as a means of covering what is an extensive rural area.

I would like to thank, not only the dental staff, but other members of the Authority for their support, kindness and consideration to me during this, my first year, with this Authority.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

The Service to schools continues to expand (See page 27). Apart from isolated lectures on such topics as Foot Health, Emergency Resuscitation, Home Safety, Sensible Eating, Smoking, etc., the most encouraging development has been the adoption of "Personal Relationships" courses by some Secondary Schools. The courses conducted jointly by the Health Education Officer and members of staff have included Emotional and Physical Growth, Human Reproduction, Childbirth, V.D., Family Planning, Alcohol, Drugs, Tobacco and Human Relationships.

Many teachers, of course, include health teaching in their own syllabi where this is relevant *i.e.* in P.E., Housecraft, Biology, Religious Education etc., and judging by the increase in requests for visual aids this work seems to be increasing. Self-standing displays on Dental Health were arranged in many schools in 1968.

At the request of headteachers a course on First Aid was conducted by the County Ambulance Officer, where 30 teachers attended lectures and demonstrations.

## HANDICAPPED PUPILS

It is a duty of local education authorities to ascertain the special educational needs of certain categories of handicapped pupils.

Suitable school vacancies for placement of pupils cannot always be found but it is pleasing to report a reduction of the waiting lists of children requiring special school places. At the end of 1968 there were only 33 children awaiting places as compared with 49 at the end of 1967. Of the 33 children, 19 were "educationally subnormal" and of these 6 awaited day places and 13 residential places in special schools. The parents of 12 "educationally subnormal" children (5 day and 7 residential) refused places offered to them. Home tuition continued to be available in some cases and others received special education in ordinary schools.

### 1. Blind.

"Blind" children are those with no sight or whose sight is or likely to become so defective that they require education by methods not involving the use of sight. During 1968 no child was ascertained as blind. 4 children ascertained in previous years (3 boys, 1 girl) attended Henshaw's School for the Blind, Manchester. One girl who had been ascertained previously attended Condover Hall, Shrewsbury.

### 2. Partially Sighted.

This category is for those children whose defective eyesight prevents them from following the normal regime of an ordinary school without detriment to their sight or educational development, but who can be educated by methods involving the use of sight. 3 children were so ascertained during 1968. Children in this category attended special schools as shown below :—

School	Boys	Girls
Sunshine Home, Leamington .. .. .	—	1
Northfield Partially Sighted Unit, York .. .. .	3	2
Exhall Grange, Coventry .. .. .	2	4
Royal Victoria School for the Blind, Newcastle-upon-Tyne .. .. .	1	2
Barclay School, Sunninghill .. .. .	—	2
Derby School for the Partially Sighted, Preston .. .. .	1	—
St. Vincent's School, Liverpool .. .. .	—	1
	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>

### 3. Deaf.

Children with impaired hearing who require education by methods suitable for pupils with little or no naturally acquired speech or language are placed in this category. 1 child was ascertained in 1968 as deaf. The distribution of deaf children in the various schools is shown as follows :—

School	Boys	Girls
Northern Counties School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne .. .. .	3	—
Yorkshire School for the Deaf, Doncaster .. .. .	12	3
Royal Cross School for the Deaf, Preston .. .. .	1	—
Middlesbrough Day School for the Deaf .. .. .	3	3
Royal Residential Schools for the Deaf, Manchester .. .. .	1	1
Ovingdean Hall, Brighton .. .. .	—	1
	<u>20</u>	<u>8</u>



#### 4. Partially Hearing.

Pupils with impaired hearing whose development of speech and language even if retarded, is following a normal pattern and who require for their education special arrangements or facilities though not necessarily all the educational methods used for deaf pupils are placed in this category. 2 children were ascertained as partially hearing in 1968. 29 children with this disability attended special schools as follows :—

School				Boys	Girls
Yorkshire School for the Deaf, Doncaster	..	..	..	5	2
St. John's School, Boston Spa	..	..	..	—	1
Middlesbrough Day School for the Deaf	..	..	..	4	6
Wilfred Pickles School, Duddington	..	..	..	1	—
Haxby Road Partially Hearing Unit, York	..	..	..	2	—
Needwood School, Burton-on-Trent	..	..	..	—	1
Mary Hare Grammar School, Newbury	..	..	..	1	—
Elmete Hall, Leeds	..	..	..	3	1
Ovingdean Hall, Brighton	..	..	..	1	—
Northern Counties School, Newcastle	..	..	..	1	—
				18	11

#### 5. Educationally Subnormal Pupils.

In this category are placed those children who, by reason of limited ability or other conditions resulting in educational retardation, require some specialised form of education wholly or partly in substitution for the education normally given in ordinary schools. Not all educationally subnormal children require special educational treatment in a special school : special methods, which allow learning to proceed at a more leisurely pace in ordinary schools, meet the needs of many of these children. If special schooling is required, some children benefit from residential placement.



In 1968, 25 boys and 15 girls were formally ascertained as being educationally subnormal and a greater number was examined where subnormality was suspected but not confirmed. During 1968, 423 children received special educational treatment otherwise than in special classes in ordinary schools. The schools attended are listed below :—

School	Boys	Girls
Brompton Hall .. .. .	80	—
The Woodlands, Scarborough (Day pupils) .. .. .	32	21
The Woodlands, Scarborough (Boarding pupils) .. .. .	—	56
Kirkleatham Hall, Redcar .. .. .	56	38
Lowfields School, Eston .. .. .	59	42
Aldwark Manor, Aldwark .. .. .	2	—
St. Bernadettes, Coulsden .. .. .	—	1
Fulford Cross Special Day School, York .. .. .	11	6
Allerton Priory R.C. School, Woolton .. .. .	—	1
Sheiling School, Ashley .. .. .	1	1
Hilton Grange School, Leeds .. .. .	3	—
Holmwood Day School, Middlesbrough .. .. .	1	—
Spring Hill School, Ripon .. .. .	1	—
Etton Pasture, Beverley .. .. .	2	1
Billingham Day School .. .. .	1	—
Camphill School, Aberdeen .. .. .	1	—
Stanmore House, Lanark .. .. .	1	—
Tollesby Day School, Middlesbrough .. .. .	—	2
Hindley Hall, Stocksfield .. .. .	1	—
Haughton Hall, Shifnal .. .. .	—	1
Dinsdale Park, Middleton St. George .. .. .	1	—
	253	170

## 6. Epileptic.

This category covers those children who by reason of epilepsy cannot be educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools without detriment to themselves or other pupils. 3 North Riding children (1 boy and 2 girls) were maintained at Sedgwick House School for epileptics during 1968.

### 7. Maladjusted.

Pupils who show evidence of emotional instability or psychological disturbance and who require special educational treatment in order to effect their personal, social or educational readjustment, are placed in this category. 13 children were so ascertained during 1968. These children who have difficulties due to emotional instability or psychological disturbance, require careful selection of schools to suit their needs. Vacancies at suitable schools are often very difficult to obtain and waiting lists tend to be long. The distribution of maladjusted children at various boarding schools is shown below :—

School	Boys	Girls
Chefham Mill, Barnstable .. .. .	1	—
Fyling Hall School, Robin Hood's Bay .. .. .	1	—
Friends School, Great Ayton .. .. .	3	—
Clwyd Hall, Ruthin .. .. .	1	—
Larches House School, Preston .. .. .	1	—
Chaigeley School, Thelwall .. .. .	1	—
Finchden Manor, Tenterden .. .. .	1	—
Redworth Hall, Heighington .. .. .	2	—
Dawlish College, Mamhead Park .. .. .	1	—
Moor Top, Ackworth .. .. .	1	—
Bodenham Manor, Hereford .. .. .	1	—
Breckenbrough Hall, Thirsk .. .. .	2	—
Royal Wanstead School, Wanstead .. .. .	1	—
Hilbre School, Sheringham .. .. .	—	1
Kendal High School, Kendal .. .. .	—	1
	17	2

### 8. Physically Handicapped.

This category is for pupils who are not suffering solely from a defect of sight or hearing but who by reason of disease or crippling defect cannot, without detriment to their health or educational development, be satisfactorily educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools. During 1968, 6 children were ascertained as physically handicapped and a total of 51 children attended day or residential school as shown below:

School	Boys	Girls
Welburn Hall .. .. .	24	15
Ingfield Manor, Billingshurst .. .. .	1	—
Percy Hedley School, Newcastle .. .. .	1	2
Windlestone Hall, Rushyford .. .. .	—	1
Ragworth Open Air School, Stockton .. .. .	3	—
Northfield Day Open Air School, York .. .. .	—	2
Irton Hall, Holmrook .. .. .	—	1
	29	21

### 9. Speech Defect.

This category is for pupils who on account of defect or lack of speech not due to deafness require special educational treatment. There is only 1 child in this category and she is a residential pupil at the Percy Hedley Centre, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

### 10. Delicate.

Pupils not falling under any of the above categories but who by reason of impaired physical condition need a change of environment or who cannot, without risk to their health or educational development, be educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools, are placed in this category. 4 children were ascertained to be delicate in 1968 and a total of 16 were accommodated in several day special schools as shown in the table below :—

School	Boys	Girls
Northfield Day Open Air School, York .. .. .	6	3
St. Vincent's School, St. Leonard's-on-Sea .. .. .	—	—
Windlestone Hall School, Rushyford .. .. .	2	1
Ragworth Open Air School, Stockton .. .. .	1	—
Pilgrims School, Scaford .. .. .	1	—
St. Patrick's School, Hayling Island .. .. .	—	1
St. Dominic's School, Hambledon .. .. .	1	—
	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>

## Section 57. Education Act, 1944

Children reported under Section 57(4) (as amended) as being “unsuitable for education within the school system” numbered 9 in 1968. These children generally attend one of the three junior training centres in the Riding—Morton-on-Swale, Loftus or Scarborough. 13 Children in 1968 were also notified to the Local Health Authority as “deemed to be in need of care and guidance after leaving school.” These children will receive help, advice and guidance from officers of the Local Health Authority for as long as may be necessary. Some of these children attend a senior training centre at Upsall Hall either daily or as weekly boarders.

### Nursery Schools.

The Childhaven Nursery School at Scarborough has 45 places and is the responsibility of the Education Committee. There are nursery classes attached to the following schools :—

Scarborough, Friarage County Infant  
Marske, Errington County Infant

The class at Marske has 20 places which are intended for, and generally filled by, the children of married women who have returned to the teaching profession.

## SPECIAL SCHOOLS

There are 3 special schools within the North Riding—2 for educationally sub-normal pupils and one for physically handicapped pupils. In all these schools the teaching staff have special experience of teaching handicapped children and the classes are carefully selected and kept small.



Regular medical and dental inspections are made at all the special schools and children attending residential schools receive in addition medical examinations before and after school holidays.

Certain local (general) medical practitioners hold appointments as medical officers to the residential schools. Educational psychologists visit all the schools for the educationally subnormal regularly and work in close liaison with school staffs, both to advise on educational matters and on the selection of children for admission. Ancillary services e.g. physiotherapy and speech therapy are provided where necessary at all special schools.

### **Brompton Hall.**

Mr. K. G. Barker, Headmaster, has kindly supplied the following report for 1968 :—

“During the year seventeen boys were admitted, sixteen from the North Riding, and one from the Darlington authorities’ area. Twelve boys left during the year, seven on attaining the age limit of 16 years, four were transferred to other schools for medical or educational reasons, and one (H.M. Forces family) went to Germany. Of the seven who attained age limit five are in employment, one is at home and has not yet found employment, and of the remaining one (who moved with his family to the London area) no information is available.

Seventy boys (all resident, ages 8 to 16) were on roll at the end of the year. Routine medical and dental inspections were carried out by the School Medical and Dental Services, and normal medical service was given by the local doctor, with whom all pupils are registered.”

### **The Woodlands School.**

Miss G. A. Fincham, Headmistress, has kindly supplied the following report :—

“We started the year with 88 pupils—47 girl boarders—18 day girls, and 23 day boys, organised into five classes. In the summer term we commenced with 46 boarders—22 day girls and 28 day boys, making a total of 96, organised into six classes.

During the year there were 31 new admissions and 22 leavers ; 14 leaving to employment ; four to other schools, two of whom were up-graded to Secondary Schools ; two left to Approved Schools, one to Upsall Hall, and one to Claypenny, making a final total of 97 children—49 of whom were boarding girls—20 day girls and 28 day boys.”

### **Welburn Hall.**

I am indebted to Mr. J. Hywel Williams, M.B.E., Headmaster, for the following report :—

“The changing pattern of handicap during recent years is being felt at the school. Whereas in the past we admitted many cases of cerebral palsy, poliomyelitis and tubercular conditions, we now find an increasing number of cases of spina bifida and this is in accordance with the national pattern. This can have an effect on the facilities required at the school, particularly those for the physical care of the children.

We continue to receive encouraging reports about old scholars with whom we try to maintain a close link.”

### Defects of Children Attending Welburn Hall

Age Range	Orthopaedic Conditions										Medical Conditions					
	Spina bifida		Polio-myelitis paralytic		Cerebral Palsy		Muscular Diseases		Other Conditions		Heart		Chest		Other Conditions	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
5—9	3	7	1	—	1	2	3	1	1	2	—	1	3	1	1	1
10—18	2	1	1	2	4	3	4	2	7	5	3	3	15	5	3	4
Total	5	8	2	2	5	5	7	3	8	7	3	4	18	6	4	5

### SCHOOL MEALS

The table below illustrates the growth of the service during the past ten years :—  
(the figures are taken on sample days).

Year	School population	School Meals					
		Free		For payment		Total	%
		No.	%	No.	%		
1959	57,682	2,995	5·19	29,066	50·39	32,061	55·58
1960	58,257	3,161	5·25	30,550	52·46	33,711	57·88
1961	58,656	3,033	5·19	31,714	52·38	34,747	57·36
1962	59,740	3,559	5·96	32,499	54·40	36,058	60·36
1963	61,373	4,237	6·90	34,056	55·49	38,293	62·39
1964	62,911	3,935	6·25	37,463	59·55	41,398	65·80
1965	65,049	3,852	5·92	40,830	62·76	44,682	68·68
1966	66,933	4,100	6·12	44,450	66·41	48,550	72·54
1967	69,229	4,874	7·04	45,520	65·75	50,394	72·79
1968	45,734	6,173	13·49	29,182	63·82	35,355	77·31

New entrants to the school meals staff complete a medical questionnaire and have a chest x-ray and a food handler's test. Training courses for school meals staff continued and classes leading to the certificate in food handling of the St. John Ambulance Association were again held.

### MILK IN SCHOOLS

#### (a) Consumption of milk.

The table below shows the number and percentage of children taking milk at school on sample days during the past ten years :—

Year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Taking Milk- No. of children	45,372	45,071	45,976	46,090	47,923	48,738	49,863	51,752	52,348	25,259
Proportion of the school population	78·66	77·37	78·38	77·15	78·08	77·47	76·65	77·32	75·62	87·10



The figures show a considerable drop in the number of children taking milk due to boundary changes and as this was the first year in which milk was only available for children in primary and special schools ; the provision of free milk to secondary school children having been withdrawn in September, 1968.

**(b) Grades of Milk.**

Grades of milk supplied under the Milk in Schools Scheme and the number of schools receiving the particular grades during the past five years are as follows :—

		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Pasteurised Milk	..	341	348	353	372	231
Untreated Milk	..	39	32	31	20	17
Dried Milk	.. ..	2	2	1	—	—

The figures for 1968 apply only to primary and special schools.

**(c) Quality of milk.**

School milk supplies have again been supervised by the County Health Inspectors who took 1,023 samples. The results of the statutory tests and biological examinations were as follows :—

Designation	Samples taken	Meth : Blue test		Phosphatase test		Tubercle bacilli		Brucella Abortus			
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Neg.	Pos.	M.R.T.		Biological	
								Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised—	955	865	55	946	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Untreated—	68	62	5	—	—	49	—	67	1	49	—

The phosphatase test indicates the efficiency of the pasteurisation process and failures of this test have been few, they have occurred at dairies outside the North Riding and investigation into the failures has been made by licensing authorities for the area concerned; the failures have invariably been due to mechanical breakdown rather than negligence on the part of the dairies concerned. Methylene blue failures of both pasteurised milk and untreated milk, which are indicative of bacterial contamination, have not been above average having regard to the fact that this test is affected by changes in ambient temperature. Only one sample of untreated milk supplied to a school showed evidence of brucella abortus infection ; an alternative source of supply was found immediately.

Frequency of sampling of school milk supplies by the County Health Inspectors has been in accordance with the following schedule :—

Grade of Milk	Frequency of sampling	Frequency of Testing		
		Phosphatase	Methylene Blue	Biological
Untreated ..	Monthly		Monthly	Monthly
Pasteurised ..	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	as required

### SCHOOL ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

When visiting schools for milk and water sampling the County Health Inspectors noted in the school log book any environmental defects. If these are urgent on health grounds the County Architect is notified direct.

Similar action is taken in respect of school meals premises and equipment. In addition the County Health Inspectors gave advice on hygiene when necessary. 446 such visits were made during 1968.



### SCHOOL WATER SUPPLIES

Regular samples of water supplied to schools are taken for bacteriological examination 908 samples were taken and 46 were found to be unsatisfactory. The majority of the unsatisfactory samples could be attributed to fluctuation in chlorine dosage in small chlorination plants.

### SCHOOL SWIMMING BATHS

Swimming baths at schools and at the North Riding Training College were regularly inspected. Samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination and tests were made for chlorine residual and pH estimation. Where bacteriological samples were unsatisfactory or chlorine residuals inadequate appropriate action was taken. Details of the results and examinations are as follows :—

Number of inspections	Tests for pH value & chlorine residual	Samples for bacteriological examination	
216	223	Number submitted	60
		Satisfactory	56
		Unsatisfactory	4

Advice was given on the construction of new pools and on the installation of chlorinating plants.

### PHYSICAL EDUCATION

I am indebted to the Chief Education Officer for the following report :—

On the first of April, 1968 the Teesside Authority was formed and the North Riding lost approximately one-third of its schools and school population. The effects of this severance will be many and some may not be revealed for a considerable time but immediate effects on Physical Education are bound to be felt, for example in the strength of representative teams, or in the running of courses for specialist secondary school teachers.

This historic event is an opportune time to review the progress made in Physical Education since the passing of the 1944 Education Act. During the period, 36 new secondary schools and 94 new primary schools have been constructed. The secondary schools have been provided with gymnasia equipped with the most modern equipment ; and with playing fields of the statutory acreage mostly as an integral part of the school site. Comparison of figures on playing field acreage show an increase from 100 acres to 700 acres with a capital expenditure of £2,500,000. Primary schools have had the school hall equipped with suitable fixed and portable equipment and again these schools have been provided with the statutory provision of hard surfaced and playing field areas.

With these material improvements there has been a corresponding increase in the standard of Physical Education and in addition a very much broader approach to the subject. Outdoor pursuits of every type are being carried out by schools to give opportunity and challenge to individuals and small groups to augment the team and class work of field and gymnasium.

A review of facilities for swimming was included in the report for 1967. During 1968 a municipal bath was opened at Guisborough which encompassed a new area ; the Ryedale County Modern School built its own covered and heated learner pool catering for that school and for certain primary schools in the area ; and The Woodlands Special School P.T.A. provided an open-air learner pool for use by the children attending that school.



The supply of trained teachers has increased to cope with the extra facilities though there is still some difficulty in filling women's posts. On the staffing side the North Riding will always tend to be a training area because the relatively small schools have little to offer in the way of Head of Department posts. In the period under review, 6 men teachers have moved to lecturing posts in Colleges of Education and others have moved to more lucrative posts.

In the efforts to widen the curriculum and to create an attitude to work that extends beyond the school building, the Education Authority has opened Expedition Centres at Danby Fryup and at Bainbridge and a Field Study Centre at East Barnby. Individual schools have also provided "annexes" to foster new outlooks :—Lady Lumley's School at Cloughton Railway Station, Thirsk Grammar School at Farndale School, George Pindar County Modern School at the Station House at Levisham, Ryedale County Modern with a Keeper's Cottage at Hawnby. Various types of Refresher Courses for teachers have been held during the year. Primary courses at Bainbridge, Catterick Camp, Northallerton and Scarborough were attended by 200 teachers. The Keswick based course for outdoor activities was fully subscribed. The Amateur Swimming Association Coach conducted two lecture demonstrations at Scarborough and New Earswick which were very successful and the National Badminton Coach held a course spread over two weekends in Scarborough.

Courses at East Barnby, Danby Fryup and Wrea Head College catered for both teachers and young people. Sailing, canoeing, cricket, tennis, angling, orienteering, folk-dancing, and survival were aspects covered.

Certain schools were visited by groups of students. The North Riding College of Education saw demonstrations of primary school work in the schools of the Division, students from St. John's College studying for the B.Ed. Degree visited Welburn Hall Special School and the George Pindar County Modern School at Scarborough, and the Carnegie College of Physical Education "Overseas student Group" visited the New Earswick Primary School and Swimming Baths.

Throughout the year, the various sections of the Schools Athletic Union were active and successful. Pride of place must go to soccer, where the North Riding provided the captains of both Junior and Senior Yorkshire elevens. The junior captain, Stephen Holbrook, of the Richmond County Modern School, had the added distinction of playing for England Schoolboys in all the season's representative games. Kevin Paylor, Whitby Grammar captained the senior eleven, which included his North Riding colleagues, King, Lupton and Lynas, a very unique and distinguished representation. The North Riding Junior and Senior sides played their usual quota of matches.

The Athletics Section whose season starts with the Cross Country activities held the Area championships at Guisborough and an Inter-Schools meeting at Marske. A match was held with 'Claro' and intermediate and senior teams competed in the Yorkshire championships. The Girls' Cross Country section held a full trial for the first time and as a result selected teams to take part in the Yorkshire meeting. The annual North Riding Athletics Championships at Easingwold was a good meeting despite the 'mixed' weather. Selection of a team for the Yorkshire Championships was made and after that event 3 boys and 1 girl were selected to represent Yorkshire in the All England meeting.

The Cricket Section carried out its usual programme and had a successful season. The Junior Eleven won the section competition but was eliminated from the Yorkshire Schools competition at the semi-final stage of the knock-out stage. Three boys played for the Yorkshire XI. The Senior XI after a shaky start in the match against the Yorkshire Federation Youth XI played well against the Ampleforth College XI and against an M.C.C. XI which included two former captains of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club. Both matches were drawn at a stage when the opponents' last batsmen were at the wicket.

Hockey, with 4 area trials and a final trial to enable 1st and 2nd North Riding XI's to be selected, had a full season. Two county games were played. In addition the annual Senior and Junior matches were held.

The Netball Section held 3 rallies at the Junior, Senior and Open level. Forty-four teams enjoyed the rallies and revealed a high standard of skill.

The Rugby Section fielded an Under 15 side jointly with Teesside to play county games against Northumberland, Durham and Notts./Lancashire. One Sir William Turner's boy was awarded a North of England Trial.

Tennis continues to increase in quantity and quality. Tournaments were staged at both Junior and Senior level for both boys and girls and following these matches, were held between the North Riding and the New Teesside County Borough.

Swimming activities were in the normal pattern. The annual North Riding gala was staged at Scarborough on an area basis. With the new North Riding Boundaries, this resulted in a triangular fixture between Scarborough, Northallerton area and the Dales area. The North Riding team subsequently competed in the Yorkshire Minor A championships at York and one girl from Northallerton Grammar School gained an individual championship. Mention must also be made of the performance of two Scarborough Technical College students, one boy and one girl who gained very high marks in the water section of the Diploma Award of the Royal Life Saving Society—the Society's highest award.

The review of the School's Athletic Association activities gives a clear picture of highly organised activity and of a high standard of skill in the more formal events. This is made possible by the individual schools running their very sound schemes of Physical Education with a programme of inter-school fixtures. Much extra curricular work is undertaken and appreciated by the Education Committee. This extra voluntary service extends to the more individual aspects of Physical Education which benefits by the personal interests and abilities of members of staff outside the Physical Education departments. The Low Dalby camp site is well used, much lightweight camping takes place and the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme is followed by many schools. Fell walking, rock climbing and skiing activities are undertaken both in this country and abroad. The North Riding is indeed fortunate in the width of and standard of physical education given to its scholars.



# MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

## PART I.

### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

**Table A—Periodic Medical Inspections.**

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	No. of pupils who have received a full medical examination	Physical condition of pupils inspected		Pupils found to require treatment (excluding Dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	For Defective vision (Excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1964 and later	76	76	—	—	16	16
1963	1,743	1,743	—	51	184	230
1962	3,000	3,000	—	112	264	375
1961	1,678	1,673	5	90	111	199
1960	2,333	2,331	2	118	178	293
1959	1,358	1,357	1	115	115	226
1958	903	894	9	75	84	157
1957	1,005	1,000	5	114	95	204
1956	1,410	1,402	8	173	104	273
1954	924	922	2	136	49	185
1954	900	899	1	109	68	177
1953	2,093	2,078	15	379	157	515
Total ..	17,423	17,375	48	1,472	1,425	2,850

Col. (3)—Total as a percentage of column (2) Total 99.72

Col. (4)—Total as a percentage of column (2) Total 0.28

**Table B—Other Inspections.**

Number of Special Inspections ..	..	..	6,045
Number of Re-inspections ..	..	..	5,282
Total ..	..	..	11,327

**Table C—Infestation with Vermin.**

(i)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons ..	108,702
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ..	1,236
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) ..	7
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act, 1944) ..	—

## PART II.

## Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year

Table A—Periodic Inspections.

Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS (T—Requiring treatment. O—Requiring observation)							
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
Skin .. ..	40	26	48	20	136	20	224	66
Eyes—								
(a) Vision .. ..	163	131	490	57	819	131	1,472	319
(b) Squint .. ..	98	21	12	4	114	18	224	43
(c) Other .. ..	8	4	2	2	11	9	21	15
Ears—								
(a) Hearing .. ..	25	39	7	2	32	49	64	90
(b) Otitis Media .. ..	4	11	2	3	9	10	15	24
(c) Other .. ..	4	4	1	—	3	3	8	7
Nose or Throat .. ..	58	76	11	9	56	48	125	133
Speech .. ..	82	38	3	4	40	14	125	56
Lymphatic Glands .. ..	—	11	1	—	3	5	4	16
Heart .. ..	9	39	11	15	20	41	40	95
Lungs .. ..	27	30	13	8	29	28	69	66
Developmental—								
(a) Hernia .. ..	8	4	1	—	8	1	17	5
(b) Other .. ..	17	15	14	20	54	22	85	57
Orthopaedic—								
(a) Posture .. ..	1	1	4	17	9	8	14	26
(b) Feet .. ..	50	15	18	12	98	48	166	75
(c) Other .. ..	19	25	18	16	48	24	85	65
Nervous System—								
(a) Epilepsy .. ..	4	5	2	4	10	4	16	13
(b) Other .. ..	1	3	2	5	12	3	15	11
Psychological—								
(a) Developmental .. ..	3	40	49	12	50	55	102	107
(b) Stability .. ..	13	76	1	13	34	86	48	175
Abdomen .. ..	6	13	3	2	13	17	22	32
Other .. ..	10	8	12	7	14	16	36	31
Total .. ..	650	635	725	232	1,622	660	2,997	1,527

Table B—Special Inspections.

Defect or Disease				SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
				Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
Skin .. ..				122	—
Eyes—					
(a) Vision .. ..				449	30
(b) Squint .. ..				31	1
(c) Other .. ..				1	—
Ears—					
(a) Hearing .. ..				151	40
(b) Otitis Media .. ..				—	—
(c) Other .. ..				1	1
Nose or Throat .. ..				3	2
Speech .. ..				5	2
Lymphatic Glands .. ..				—	—
Heart .. ..				—	6
Lungs .. ..				2	3
Developmental—					
(a) Hernia .. ..				—	—
(b) Other .. ..				5	2
Orthopaedic—					
(a) Posture .. ..				56	—
(b) Feet .. ..				9	5
(c) Other .. ..				10	12
Nervous system—					
(a) Epilepsy .. ..				—	6
(b) Other .. ..				6	6
Psychological—					
(a) Developmental .. ..				57	30
(b) Stability .. ..				10	1
Abdomen .. ..				1	1
Other .. ..				64	16
Total .. ..				983	164



**PART III.**

**Treatment of Pupils attending Maintained and Secondary Schools  
(Including Nursery and Special Schools)**

TABLE A. EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint .. .. .	9
Errors of refraction (including squint) .. .. .	2,103
Total ..	2,112
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ..	1,660

TABLE B. DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for disease of the ear .. .. .	30
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis .. .. .	284
(c) for other nose and throat conditions .. .. .	21
Received other forms of treatment .. .. .	—
Total ..	335

Total number of pupils in school who are known to have  
been provided with hearing aids

(a) 1968 .. .. .	6
(b) previous years .. .. .	35

TABLE C. ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at Clinics or out-patient Department	738
(b) Pupils treated at school for Postural Defects ..	61
Total ..	799

TABLE D. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

(excluding uncleanliness for which see Table C of Part I)

					Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—					
(i) Scalp	..	..	..	..	—
(ii) Body	..		..	..	—
Scabies	..	..	..	..	2
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	5
Other skin diseases	..	..	..	..	184
				Total ..	191

TABLE E. CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	..	..	474
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TABLE F. SPEECH THERAPY.

Pupils treated by Speech Therapist	..	..	..	694
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TABLE G. OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

Pupils with minor ailments	..	..	..	..	475
Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination		..	..		57

**PART IV.**

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT  
BY THE AUTHORITY

**Attendances and Treatment.**

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First Visit .. ..	5,276	4,813	904	10,993
Subsequent visits .. ..	4,924	7,336	1,722	13,982
Total visits .. ..	10,200	12,149	2,626	24,975
Additional courses of treatment commenced ..	423	394	116	933
Fillings in perm. teeth ..	4,250	10,914	2,670	17,834
Fillings in decid. teeth ..	4,415	314	—	4,729
Permanent teeth filled ..	3,377	9,227	2,392	14,996
Deciduous teeth filled ..	3,862	283	—	4,145
Perm. teeth extracted ..	303	1,532	360	2,195
Decid. teeth extracted ..	6,113	1,759	—	7,872
General anaesthetics ..	1,918	933	88	2,939
Emergencies .. ..	345	273	47	665

Number of pupils X-rayed .. ..	344
Prophylaxis .. ..	1,873
Teeth otherwise conserved .. ..	1,609
Number of teeth root filled .. ..	8
Inlays .. ..	21
Crowns .. ..	19
Courses of treatment completed ..	10,134

**Orthodontics.**

Cases remaining from previous year ..	225
New cases commenced during year ..	208
Cases completed during year .. ..	155
Cases discontinued during year ..	86
No. of removable appliances fitted ..	387
No. of fixed appliances fitted .. ..	8
Pupils referred to Hospital consultant ..	5

<b>Prosthetics.</b>	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 17	Ages 15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time) ..	1	—	4	5
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time) ..	4	40	32	76
Number of dentures supplied	9	55	57	121

**Anaesthetics.**

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers .. ..	32
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**Inspections.**

(a) First inspection at school. Number of pupils	..	..	40,411
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils	..	..	1,197
Number of (a)+(b) found to require treatment	..	..	22,241
Number of (a)+(b) offered treatment	..	..	18,820
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	..	..	6,300
Number of (c) found to require treatment	..	..	3,022

**Sessions.**

Sessions devoted to treatment	..	..	..	4,028
Sessions devoted to inspection	..	..	..	348
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	..	..	..	15

**CLINIC SERVICES****Minor Ailments.**

CLINIC	LOCATION	SESSIONS
Saltburn	..The Clinic, Bath Street	..Wednesday, 9-30 a.m.
Guisborough	..Health Clinic, Park Lane	..Friday, 9 a.m.
Lingdale	..School Clinic, High Street	..Wednesday, 9-30 a.m.
Whitby	..School Clinic, Grape Lane	..Monday, Friday 9 a.m.
Whitby	..East Whitby School	..Wednesday, 10 a.m.
Clifton	..Clifton Without Jnr. School	..Tuesday, Friday, 10 a.m.
New Earswick	..Joseph Rowntree C.M. School	..Tuesday, Friday, 10 a.m.
Scarborough	..Northway Clinic	..Monday-Saturday 9 a.m.
Scarborough	..Northstead School	..Wednesday, 9-30 a.m.
Scarborough	..Hinderwell School	..Thursday, 9-30 a.m.
Scarborough	..Westway, Eastfield	..Wednesday, 9-30 a.m.
Scarborough	..Raincliffe School	..Wednesday, 10 a.m.
Pickering	..Health Clinic, Train Lane	..Monday-Friday 9 a.m.
Loftus	..Hall Grounds	..Friday, 10 a.m. (fortnightly)
Brotton	..County Modern School	..Wednesday, 11 a.m.

**Orthopaedic Clinics**

Saltburn	..Health Clinic Bath Street	..1st Tuesday in each alternate month, 10-30 a.m.
Loftus	..Hall Grounds	..1st Wednesday monthly 10-30 a.m. Alternate Mondays, 10 a.m.
Guisborough	..Health Clinic, Park Lane	..Monday 10-30 a.m.
Whitby	..School Clinic, Grape Lane	..1st Wednesday monthly 2 p.m. Alternate Mondays 2 p.m.
Kirkbymoorside	..Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital	3rd Wednesday in each alternate month 2 p.m.
Malton	..Health Clinic, Princess Road	..3rd Wednesday in each alternate month 2 p.m.
Pickering	..Health Clinic, Train Lane	..2nd Friday in each alternate month, 2-30 p.m.
York	..The School Clinic, Monkgate	..2nd Wed., monthly, 2 p.m.
Northallerton	..Zetland Street Clinic	..4th Wednesday in each alternate month 10-30 a.m.
Richmond	..Health Clinic, Quaker Lane	..4th Saturday in each month 10-30 a.m.
Scarborough	..Northway Clinic	..Tuesday, Friday, 9 a.m.
Scarborough	..Westway, Eastfield	..Thursday monthly, 2 p.m.

**Speech Therapy Clinics.**

CLINIC	LOCATION	SESSIONS
Malton	..Health Clinic, Princess Road	..Monday 2 p.m.
Pickering	..Health Clinic, Train Lane	..Monday 9-30 a.m.
Scarborough	..Northway Clinic	..By appointment
Easingwold	..Grammar and Modern School	..Tuesday 9-30 a.m.
Thirsk	..Health Clinic, Little Green	..Wednesday, 9-30 a.m.
Northallerton	..Zetland Street Clinic	..Thursday, 9-30 a.m.
Huntington	..Health Clinic, Keith Avenue	..Friday, 2 p.m.
Guisborough	..Health Clinic, Park Lane	..Tuesday, 2 p.m. Wednesday, 9-30 a.m.
Saltburn	..The Clinic, Bath Street	..Friday, 9-30 a.m.
Brotton	..County Modern School	..Thursday, Friday, 2 p.m.
Whitby	..School Clinic, Grape Lane	..Monday, 9-30 a.m.

**Ophthalmic Clinics.**

Guisborough	..Health Clinic, Park Lane	..Monday 2 p.m.
Whitby	..School Clinic, Grape Lane	..Monday 2 p.m.
Northallerton	..Zetland Street Clinic	..Wednesday, 10 a.m. (fortnightly).
Richmond	..Health Clinic, Quaker Lane	..Wednesday, 9-45 a.m. (fortnightly)
Thirsk	..Lambert Memorial Hospital	..Saturday, 9-45 a.m.
Flaxton	..County Hospital, York	..Saturday, 9-45 a.m.
Scarborough	..Northway Clinic	..Monday, 9-30 a.m.

**Dental Clinics.**

Saltburn	..The Clinic, Bath Street	..As required
Guisborough	..Health Clinic, Park Lane	.. „ „
Whitby	..School Clinic, Grape Lane	.. „ „
Scarborough	..Northway Clinic	.. „ „
Scarborough	..Westway, Eastfield	.. „ „
New Earswick	..Joseph Rowntree C.M. School	.. „ „
Northallerton	..Zetland Street Clinic	.. „ „
Richmond	..Health Clinic, Quaker Lane	.. „ „
Catterick Camp	..Health Clinic, Richmond Road	.. „ „
Ryedale	..Ryedale C.M. School, Nawton	.. „ „
Pickering	..Health Clinic, Train Lane	.. „ „
Lingdale	..School Clinic, High Street	.. „ „
Easingwold	..Easingwold Grammar/Modern School	.. „ „
Thirsk	..Health Clinic, Little Green	.. „ „
Bedale	..Bedale County Modern School	.. „ „
Leyburn	..Wensleydale County Modern School	.. „ „
Clifton	..Canon A.R. Lee County Modern School	.. „ „
Brotton	..Brotton County Modern School	.. „ „
Loftus	..Hall Grounds	.. „ „
Malton	..Health Clinic, Princess Road	.. „ „

**Artificial Sunlight Clinics.**

Guisborough	..Health Clinic, Park Lane	..Friday, 2 p.m.
Whitby	..District Health Office, Grape Lane	..Friday, 9 a.m.
Richmond	..Health Clinic, Quaker Lane	..Tuesday, Friday weekly 9 a.m.
Scarborough	..Medical Baths	..Monday, Thursday Boys 9 a.m. Girls 9-30 a.m.

**Remedial Exercise Clinic.**

CLINIC	LOCATION	SESSIONS
Scarborough	.. Northway Clinic	.. Tuesday, Friday 9 a.m.
Scarborough	.. Westway, Eastfield	.. Thursday, 2 p.m.

**Child Guidance Clinics.**

Huntington	.. Health Clinic, Keith Avenue	.. Thursday, a.m.
Scarborough	.. Northway Clinic	.. Thursday, Friday a.m.
Guisborough	.. Health Clinic, Park Lane	.. Friday, p.m.
Whitby	.. School Clinic, Grape Lane	.. Monday, a.m.
Catterick Camp	.. Health Clinic, Richmond Road	.. Monday
Northallerton	.. Health Clinic, Zetland Street	.. Friday, a.m.
Thirsk	.. Annexe Health Clinic, Little Green	.. Tuesday, a.m.
Malton	.. Health Clinic, Princess Road	.. Tuesday, a.m.





